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ADMIRAL SYSOYEV INTERVIEW ON TRIDENT MISSILES

LD270953 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 3

[Interview with Adm V.S. Sysoyev, chief of the Naval Academy, conducted by Yu. Dmitriyev: "Who Has Gained From This? Adm V.S. Sysoyev on the New U.S. Trident Naval Missile System"]

[Text] The myth about a "Soviet military threat" is once again being propagated on the other side of the ocean. By juggling the facts and resorting to sheer lies, and by alleging the USSR's "military superiority," U.S. officials of the new Reagan administration and the mass media are calling for the creation and deployment of new and more powerful weapons systems to be accelerated. In particular, as was pointed out at the 26th party congress, the United States is paying a great deal of attention to the speediest commissioning of the naval missile system designated "Trident." We asked Adm Prof V.S. Sysoyev, doctor of military sciences and chief of the Naval Academy, to comment on this question:

"The U.S. Trident naval missile system has been known to the world public for a long time. More than 5 years ago the Soviet Union proposed a ban on these systems at the initial stage of their development. In his report to the 25th congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, openly called on the United States to negotiate a ban on the development of new and more destructive arms systems, particularly the new Trident submarine system in the United States and similar systems in the Soviet Union. On the Soviet side's initiative this question was discussed on a number of occasions at the SALT II talks. But the U.S. leadership failed to approach this question constructively. It was not destined to be embodied in a specific accord. Moreover, in April 1976, almost immediately after the USSR's proposal concerning the new submarines, the United States started work on its first Ohio submarine."

[Question] Why did the United States not accept a proposal aimed at preventing a further spiral in the arms race?

[Answer] Let us go back to the start of the seventies. In an attempt to achieve U.S. world domination and the right to call itself the No 1 nuclear power the Pentagon embarked on a course aimed at achieving the qualitative superiority of U.S. strategic might. In 1972, when the two sides' strategic equilibrium was officially recognized by the conclusion of SALT I--the Soviet-U.S. accord on limiting strategic arms--the United States announced that it was expediting the development of the Trident naval nuclear missile system. Together with the land-based intercontinental missiles this system was assigned the role of a means of inflicting a "preventive" first nuclear strike against selective targets, notably the Soviet Union's strategic forces. This is proved by the Trident's operational characteristics, especially its great accuracy.

[Question] Could you, comrade admiral, say a little more about this?

[Answer] Ohio submarines are the largest ocean-going submarines and are capable of remaining submerged for long periods at a high degree of readiness for missile launching. Each craft carries 24 Trident I ICBMs (with a range of around 8,000 kilometers). Each missile is fitted with 8 powerful nuclear warheads. The missile's dimensions also enable it to be used on existing submarines of the Poseidon system (16 missiles per submarine). According to a statement made last July by the U.S. secretary of defense, the United States has already begun installing Trident I missiles on these submarines and by 1982 12 of them will be armed with this weapon system.

There have been reports in the foreign press that for the Ohio-class submarines there are plans in the pipeline to develop Trident II--a more powerful ballistic missile. Its range will exceed 11,000 km.

As the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT points out, spurred on by the military-industrial corporations thirsting for multimillion-dollar profits, the Pentagon plans to build 14 Ohio-class submarines in the near future. That is a pretty expensive luxury. Preliminary calculations indicate that the total cost of adopting the Trident system will cost U.S. taxpayers more than $30 billion.

This explains the growing wave of protest in the United States against the new militarist program. That is why some time ago in the city of Groton (Connecticut) there was a large demonstration by outraged citizens in front of the Electric Boat Company's plant and shipyard during the official launching of an Ohio submarine.

[Question] It was stated at the 26th CPSU Congress that the Soviet Union has a developed a similar naval missile system....

[Answer] Yes, we cannot remain indifferent to the U.S. military's aggressive aspirations. The USSR was forced to take countermeasures, as a result of which we have developed a similar naval system designated "Typhoon." As a military man I can say that it is every bit as good as its U.S. counterpart. But, I repeat, this was a step forced on us in order to strengthen our motherland's security. If there had been no Ohio there would have been no Typhoon. It should long ago have been clear to everyone that attempts by anyone to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union will get nowhere. It is futile. But we are opposed to the vicious circle which has developed whereby one side's actions prompt a counteraction from the other. We are in favor of breaking this circle.

In his report at the 26th Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, called with renewed force for the normalization of the international situation, which has recently deteriorated owing to the machinations of Western opponents of detente. The specific proposals put forward at the party congress are aimed at reducing the danger of the outbreak of war and at curbing the arms race, especially the most dangerous one of all--the strategic arms race. This task has now acquired particular importance and urgency. "The fact is," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his report, "that rapid and profound changes are taking place in the development of military hardware. Qualitatively new types of weapons are being developed.... Such weaons as can make control over them and thus agreement on their limitation exceptionally difficult or even impossible."

It must be clear to everyone that our state has not sought and does not seek military superiority. The struggle to reduce the threat of war and curb the arms race has been and remains the main thrust of its foreign policy work. Our appeal to the U.S. leadership to negotiate a limit on the deployment of specific classes of missile-carrying submarines both in the United States and in the USSR and to negotiate a ban on updating existing and developing new ballistic missiles for these submarines has the same aim.

The ball is now in the Americans' court.

ANDREYEV COMMENT ON EUROPEAN MISSILE MORATORIUM

LD271244 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 27 Mar 81

["The Benefit of Moratorium for Peace in Europe"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Mar, TASS--The commentator Valentin Andreyev writes:

Among the peace proposals set forth in Leonid Brezhnev's report to the 26th Congress of the CPSU there is one which appears to us to be of special importance to Europe. This is the question of preventing a new spiral of the arms race, i.e. the question of reaching agreement on the limitation, or still better, reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The Soviet Union favours, as it has always done, a speedy and constructive consideration of this major and acute problem. Widely known are our proposals on this score, set forth in October-November 1979. In the summer of 1980 the USSR came up with an initiative that opened the way of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. It is not its fault that these talks, held in Geneva, have not yet been resumed.

The Soviet Union's position is crystal-clear and leaves no place for misinterpretation. Nevertheless the new Soviet proposal, specifically one for imposing already now a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles of NATO countries and the USSR, including the forward-based nuclear means of the USA, was opposed by certain politicians and information media in the West while its meaning was distorted. The Soviet Union is accused of laying down "preliminary conditions," of the desire to "upset balanced" and of taking a "non-businesslike propaganda approach" to the problem. Such appraisals are an indication of the lack of objectivity or just inconscientiousness on the part of their authors.

But in fact, the proposal for a moratorium does not contain any preliminary conditions, nor does it determine beforehand the final content of a possible accord between the sides. Its purpose, as it was pointed out in Leonid Brezhnev's report, is to break the present vicious circle in Europe when actions by one side are followed by counter-measures by the other. Favourable conditions would thus be created for a negotiated settlement of the question of reducing medium-range missiles. Then it would be possible in a calm atmosphere to discuss all questions concerning the amount and quality of nuclear weapons in the European Continent. A moratorium is the quickest way of stopping the nuclear arms race in Europe without detriment to any of the sides.

There are absolutely no grounds for the assertions now circulated by NATO that the Soviet Union will obtain unilateral advantages in the event a moratorium is imposed on medium-range missiles in Europe. In fact, at present--even with account taken of the renewal of outdated missiles by improved ones (SS-20)--Soviet medium-range means are fully offset by corresponding weapons in the West: American forward-based nuclear means (planes based on aircraft carriers and ground airfields in Western Europe as well as missiles aboard submarines assigned to NATO), British and French nuclear forces. As to the Brussels NATO decision of December 12, 1979 concerning the deployment of American Pershing II missiles and ground-based strategic cruise missiles in a number of West European countries, it is designed not to restore an allegedly lost balance but to achieve military superiority by the USA over the Soviet Union. But even those in the West who call in question such an appraisal of the Brussels decision are not threatened in any way by the Soviet proposal for a moratorium since it does not close the way to an exposition and discussion of any viewpoint or to a search for mutually acceptable decisions.

U.S. HIT FOR STUBBORN OBSTRUCTIONISM AT UN

LD270959 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] New York, 27 Mar, TASS--Outrageous disregard for the world community, stubborn obstruction nearly at every turn, attempts at blocking the adoption of decisions which do not suit official Washington of [as received] only slightly--such are the characteristic features of U.S. diplomacy's activities at the United Nations, which particularly often manifest themselves in recent months. The course of the present session of the UN special committee for enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations is another example of such defiant obstructionist tactics.

For three days after the opening of the session, the participants could not adopt an agenda. The only culprit of that was the U.S. delegation. U.S. delegates were busy intensively imposing fruitless behind-the-scenes "consultations" on the committee and in every way tried to specify their participation in the discussion by numerous reservations, side-tracking the committee away from the main question, for the express purpose of solving which it has been set up--the question of drafting a world treaty on non-use of force.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON AAPSO MEETING IN PDRY

U.S. Policies Hit

LD261145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 81 p 4

[PRAVDA and TASS correspondents V. Peresada and V. Doroshenko report: "Defending World Peace"]

[Text] Aden, 23 Mar--Strengthening the rebuff to imperialism and defending world peace--that is the main theme of the work of the 13th session of the AAPSO Council, which continues here. This is spoken of as a very important and urgent task.

"The need for united, energetic actions by all democratic forces is dictated by the situation which has arisen in the international arena," AAPSO Vice President 'Aziz Sharif told us. "The situation has deteriorated sharply recently through the fault of imperialism. U.S. ruling circles have set a course of undermining detente and stepping up the arms race. Washington intends to embark on the production and deployment in Western Europe of neutron weapons and is weaving a net of bases around the region of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, stepping up interference in sovereign states' affairs, and, on the pretext of combating 'terrorism,' threatening the national liberation movements. Events show that with the coming to power of the Reagan administration the U.S. political course is taking on a still more aggressive and overtly militarist nature."

Confirmation is provided by the U.S. President's recent statement on Washington's intention of delivering still more American weapons to gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries. This intention has given rise to profound indignation in all the participants in the forum, who adopted a statement expressing solidarity with Afghanistan's people. The anti-Afghan campaign unleashed by imperialist circles and the U.S. support for terrorist gangs being sent into DRA territory were sharply criticized.

The session participants declared their support for the new Soviet initiatives on the Near East contained in the CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report to the 26th CPSU Congress delivered by L.I. Brezhnev. The Soviet Union's firm stance in defense of the Palestinian revolution was assessed highly.

General Declaration

LD270052 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Aden, 26 Mar, TASS--The Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) has ended its 13th session here today.

The council has discussed questions of struggle for an end to the arms race, for continuation of the detente process and elimination of the last hotbeds of colonialism and racism.

The delegates have unanimously approved a general declaration which contains a comprehensive analysis of the international situation, determining the concrete tasks of the APPSO and other democratic forces.

There is no objective more important for the peoples on the globe than struggle for peace, the declaration stresses. The most aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, have started to pursue a policy of undermining detente and stepping up the arms race. They are trying to subjugate independent states to their diktat and suppress the national liberation movements. They want to cover countries of Asia and Africa with a network of military blocs and bases and have concentrated huge military forces in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area, threatening the sovereign states of the region with nuclear weapons and preparing the watchdog Rapid Deployment Forces [words indistinct].

While encouraging reactionary and dictatorial regimes, the United States is simultaneously trying to unleash an all-out war on the national liberation movements and slanderously accuses them of terrorism, the declaration says. This dangerous U.S. policy is paralleled by the great-power hegemonistic course of the Beijing leadership which has chosen to become an open henchman of imperialism, counter-revolution and reaction and has betrayed the cause of peace and of national and social liberation.

The adventurist [word indistinct] of imperialist and reactionary forces, the declaration points out, are opposed by the spirited solidarity and unity of the national liberation movement with world socialism and all progressive forces of the globe.

The participants in the forum have highly appreciated the peace-loving nature of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and its invariable support for the liberation struggle of peoples. They supported the constructive peace proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The general declaration urged the peoples and governments of Asian and African countries to step up efforts to thwart the adventurist plans of imperialism and in favour of peace, detente and disarmament, to support efforts by progressive forces aimed at ensuring security in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area and strengthening confidence in the Far East.

WESTERN, SOVIET POLICIES IN GULF AREA CONTRASTED

LD261910 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 26 Mar 81

["When Will It Become Calm in the Gulf?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Mar, TASS--TASS news analyst Andrey Grachev writes:

The Persian Gulf has become in recent months one of the major seats of international tensions. A U.S. naval force, unprecedented for peacetime, has accumulated in its waters and in the Indian Ocean. The Gulf has became encircled by the existing American bases and those under construction. Units of the Rapid Deployment Force are being moved into that region.

All signs indicate that Western powers have not put up until today with the loss of their faithful associate in that region--the shah regime--and with the consequences of the Iranian revolution. An undeclared war against the Afghan people, launched by imperialists and Beijing close to the Gulf, is continuing unabated.

How is it possible to defuse this obviously abnormal situation? Various ways are being offered.

The United States expresses its readiness to protect its imperialist interests in that region at any price, including a possible use of nuclear weapons. Some U.S. NATO allies, and above all Great Britain, who back Washington's hegemonistic aspirations, propose that an "international," which means NATO, Rapid Deployment Force be set up in the Persian Gulf area.

The aim of these projects is obvious--to consolidate and escalate the West's military presence in that region and subordinate by force the countries in that region to its strategic and economic interests. This road will inevitably lead to higher tensions in that already explosive region.

There is also another way--it is shown by the proposals advanced by Leonid Brezhnev during his recent visit to India and confirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress. The essence of the Soviet proposals is in the renunciation on a mutual basis of the establishment of military bases and deployment of nuclear weapons in the Persian Gulf area, in the respect for the independence and non-aligned status of the states in the region and their right to be masters of their natural resources, in the commitment not to interfere in their internal affairs. The implementation of these proposals would make it possible to remove the military threat, brought about by the enhanced concentration of troops and armaments in that region, would guarantee the sovereign rights of the Persian Gulf states and security of sea lanes and other communications linking that region with the outside world.

The Soviet Union's approach to the lessening of tensions in the Persian Gulf area is characterised by the flexibility. It was authoritatively stated at the 26th CPSU Congress that the USSR is prepared to seek an accord on the Persian Gulf as an independent problem, it is prepared to participate in a separate settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. "But also we," Leonid Brezhnev said, "do not object to the questions connected with Afghanistan being discussed together with the questions of Persian Gulf security. Naturally, this applies solely to the international aspects of the Afghan problem, and not to internal Afghan affairs. Afghanistan's sovereignty, like its non-aligned status, must be fully protected."

Thus, the Soviet Union had advanced a comprehensive programme of ensuring peace and political settlement, which meets the interests of the world community and all countries in the region. It is up to the West now to respond to these constructive proposals.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL ENERGY COOPERATION

LD270819 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Mar 81 p 14

[A. Lepikhov and B. Smagin interview with S. Tsukanov, chief of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Administration for International Economic and Scientific and Technical Organizations: "Energy: Horizons of Cooperation"--date and place of interview not specified; first three paragraphs are LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Excerpts] The 36th session of the UN ECE, whose aim is to promote the economic and scientific and technical development of the European countries, opens 30 March in Geneva.

The session will pay attention to discussing the energy situation and developing international cooperation in the energy sphere.

We are publishing a conversation between LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondents and S. Tsukanov, chief of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Administration of International Economic and Scientific and Technical Organizations.

[Question] In your opinion, what are the spheres of energy cooperation which are most promising and advantageous for all participants?

[Answer] Since the adoption of the Helsinki Final Act our country has taken a whole series of steps to implement its provisions relating to cooperation in the scientific and technical sphere.

As the CPSU Central Committee report at the 26th party congress noted, in general peaceful cooperation is developing quite well on the European Continent. Scientific and technical ties are growing and acquiring new qualities. Multilateral conferences have been held on various questions of European cooperation.

In March 1977 the USSR sent the UN ECE Secretariat its proposals for a specimen agenda for an all-European congress or high-level interest conference on cooperation in the energy sphere, in which the USSR proposed that the forum deal with the question of formulating through the joint efforts of interested countries a whole package of measures to develop the power industry in Europe, including measures to increase fuel extraction and electricity generation.

Another of our proposals is for the formulation of a long-term program for the development of the mutually advantageous international exchange of electricity, especially between the East and West European countries.

An auxiliary body entitled "senior advisers to the UN ECE member-countries' governments on energy" was set up under the auspices of the UN ECE in 1979. Its task is to implement a wide exchange of opinions and experience regarding energy problems, and also to promote the possible organization of an all-European energy conference.

The idea of this conference is supported by many European countries and members of the UN ECE.

The expansion of cooperation between leading nongovernmental organizations and international institutions within the UN system is also pleasing. I will confine myself to a single example. The world energy conference, a major international organization that has been implementing international cooperation in the sphere of world fuel and energy since 1924, has in recent years coordinated its programs with the ECE, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the UN Industrial Development Organization and other UN institutions. This cooperation results in the mutual enrichment of experience, which promotes the more purposeful and efficient study of the problems, energy problems included, facing the world community.

Our country also supported the UN decision to hold in Nairobi in 1981 a conference on new and renewable energy sources. To prepare for it a national committee has been set up in the USSR whose members include prominent Soviet scientists and the leaders of major enterprises, headed by D. Zhimerin, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The Soviet specialists have already prepared eight thematic reports for the conference technical group sessions, and four Soviet experts are actually taking part in the work of those groups.

An international symposium to open in Moscow in April will be devoted to the preliminary consideration of the problems which it is planned to discuss in Nairobi.

We believe that the main task of the Nairobi conference should be to specifically discuss questions of the utilization of new and renewable energy sources and to adopt detailed and specific recommendations that will contribute to activating international efforts in this complex and relatively new sphere in the interests of all states, especially the developing states.

The quest for the assimilation of alternative energy sources over the next few decades is an objective necessity. But at the same time the resolution of these tasks depends not only on the existence of mighty scientific and technical potential, but also on the broadest mutually advantageous international scientific, technical and economic cooperation. The need for such cooperation was again emphasized at the meeting of representatives of the socialist countries' industry and the leading capitalist countries' business circles held in Vienna at the end of November 1980. During the meeting attention was drawn to the importance of cooperation on formulating an industrial strategy geared to solving pressing energy problems, and readiness was also expressed to carry out joint studies on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

In this connection stress was placed on the role of the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis in Vienna, which has already accumulated adequate experience of carrying out interdisciplinary and international research. The meeting participants expressed the common opinion that in the next few years the institute should concentrate on the methodology for formulating strategies of industrial--including power industry--development and also the associated East-West cooperation. The institute, in whose work Soviet scientists play an active role, must be a center for the collection and dissemination of all the necessary information on these questions and should widely use not only scientists, but also representatives of business circles in the implementation of its projects.

The idea of cooperation among countries was also central to the discussion of prospects for power industry development--a discussion organized by the Institute of Applied Systems Analysis in conjunction with the Council for New Initiatives in East-West cooperation. In the opinion of the discussion participants, new potential is opened up for this by the need to replace traditional liquid fuels by synthetic fuel made from coal and oil shale, and also the development of other nontraditional energy sources. In this connection the practical importance was noted of the studies assessing the long-term development of the world power industry which were completed in the Institute of Applied Systems Analysis a few months ago.

During this meeting proposals were put forward for creating a unified European power system, common to both the socialist and capitalist countries of the region. A proposal was also submitted for considering questions of integrating the long-term national energy programs of all European states with the aid of the Institute of Applied Systems Analysis.

I want to stress once again that at both this meeting and other international forums the participants invariably link the problems of industrial and power industry development with the urgent need to continue the detente process and assert the principle of peaceful coexistence.

[Question] What sort of help is the Soviet Union giving to the developing countries in this field?

[Answer] As was stressed in the Soviet Union's report at the UN Conference on Science and Technology held in 1979 in Vienna, we see one of the main tasks of our cooperation with the developing countries as being to promote the industrialization process taking place there. Our country has rich experience of international cooperation in the power industry sphere on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis. Last September, at the last World Energy Conference Congress in Munich, Minister P. Neporozhnyy, leader of the Soviet delegation and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, reported that 220 power industry projects in more than 30 countries of the world had been constructed with technical assistance from the USSR. Their capacity totals 46 million kw. I will cite one more figure. In the last 5 years alone the total capacity of the power industry equipment we have supplied to other countries for the construction of thermal, hydroelectric and nuclear power stations has topped 30 million kw.

I am confident that we could continue in the future to give the necessary assistance--on a mutually advantageous basis, of course--in constructing power industry projects on the developing states' territory, and primarily in constructing power stations and developing energy intensive production facilities in the most diverse spheres of their national economies.

Soviet specialists, who have accumulated great experience of planning power industry development, could offer assistance in drawing up comprehensive state programs for the development of the energy sector, in planning and designing, and in carrying out joint research and experimental design work in practically any sphere of the present-day power industry.

We are, of course, prepared to promote the tuition and training of engineering and technical personnel for the fuel and energy sectors in a given country.

Let us note in passing that as a result of the USSR's cooperation with developing countries, about 400,000 workers and middle-level technical personnel have already been trained with the assistance of Soviet specialists.

The next step could be assistance in training scientific cadres with higher qualifications in the power industry sphere. The standard of Soviet higher education and research in the power industry sphere has no need of advertisement.

I would say that our country's help in training national cadres, forming national education systems, and constructing higher and secondary specialized establishments, vocational and technical training centers and technical schools has long been traditional. More than 170 such projects have been or are being created in cooperation with the USSR. About 24,000 specialists have already been trained in Soviet Vuzes for the developing countries, and their training has taken into account the specific problems of these states' development.

There can be no doubt that the "energy-society" problem is perfectly capable of solution. The efficiency and speed of its solution depend only on the good will of our world's governments and peoples.

CHIEF SOVIET CSCE DELEGATE ILICHEV INTERVIEWED

LD262306 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2105 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Interview given by Leonid Ilichev, Soviet deputy foreign minister and head of the USSR delegation to the Madrid CSCE conference, to an unidentified Spanish National Radio correspondent in Madrid on 26 March; Ilichev answers in Russian fading into Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] Mr Minister, could you sum up for us the Soviet Union's position?

[Answer] In the first place, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to say a few words to your Spanish listeners and to express thanks to the city of Madrid for its hospitality. I am speaking for the first time in my capacity as head of the Soviet delegation, and I am glad to tell you that our delegation has come to the Madrid conference with a single mandate--to achieve positive results in the implementation of all sections of the Final Act and to maintain the spirit and the letter of that Act. We will achieve positive results here--in the first place on a solution to the question of the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament. But, at the same time, in accordance with the Soviet Government's instructions, we are prepared to achieve positive results in all the sections of the Final Act.

Of course, you Spaniards are particularly interested in the question of the Soviet attitude toward terrorism, this terrible phenomenon of the modern age. The Soviet Union stands against terrorism, against international terrorism and against terrorism in general. There should be no doubt about the Soviet Union's position. But, at the same time, I would like to say that there are no similarities between terrorism and national liberation movements, because they are completely different things.

As for the Madrid conference in general, we are ready to do all that is necessary to achieve results satisfactory to all the participants. We place a high value on the Madrid conference and support the holding of a followup to it. The Spanish people should have no doubt about the good will of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet Government. We are for peace and for the security of all peoples. Thank you.

USSR WANTS 'ACTIVE DETENTE DIALOGUE AT ALL LEVELS'

LD261107 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 3

[Candidate of Military Sciences Lt Gen N. Petrov article: "Confrontation or Cooperation?"]

[Text] In the United States, as in all countries of the world, people are talking and writing a great deal about what the world's political climate will be like in the eighties. Whether the relaxation of international tension will be further continued or whether, on the contrary, forces will prevail which will unleash new twists of the arms race and push mankind to the dangerous brink of thermonuclear disaster.

Particular concern is aroused among the world public by the sharply negative trends which emerged in the U.S. foreign policy course at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties. It is no secret that Carter's team, on leaving the White House, left a far from brilliant legacy and prospects for the future. It did much to return the world to an atmosphere of distrust and hostility and to dismantle the achievements of the detente process, which are to the common credit of states belonging to the opposing socio-political systems. In the military sphere this American Government course led to attempts by imperialist circles to upset the military-strategic balance and achieve superiority over the Soviet Union in order to implement their own hegemonist and expansionist policy "from a position of strength" or, as they put it in Washington, to restore the U.S. "leading role" in the world and make everyone--both the opponents and the friends of the United States--follow the American viewpoint.

The return to a policy which sets strength above reason and justice, overemphasizes its own interests and fails to reckon with other people's legitimate interest cannot fail to cause concern among the peoples. Such a policy is even giving Americans themselves pause for thought, since they are being harnessed to the militarist chariot for the sake of the aims and selfish interests of narrow groups in the military-industrial complex which intend to reverse the course of history at any cost.

Carter's failure in the presidential election was the natural consequence of reluctance and inability to look reality in the face and of the disappointment of the broad masses, who were promised peace and prosperity but received tension, inflation and unemployment. American statesmen were evidently incapable of breaking free of demagoguery and admitting the simple truth that the United States needs peace every bit as much as other countries and that every people must have the opportunity to determine their own destiny. Time will tell whether the new administration draws the correct conclusions from its predecessors' mistakes.

It must be said that the first statements by the new President, secretary of state and defense secretary have not inspired optimism among the American public or the broad public in the world. And not just because they are full of "cold war" postulates and criticize all the positive things achieved on the path to the relaxation of tension and lessening of the threat of war. Above all, it is because they reveal no desire to make the jump from the already well-known statements of their authors, who were only recently speaking as private citizens of their country, to the political formulations of its leaders--formulations which accord with modern-day realities and the concrete conditions of our world.

It is generally acknowledged--and this was again stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress--that the international situation depends largely on USSR and U.S. policy. In the seventies a number of agreements were concluded between our countries expressing the two sides' adherence to the principles of peaceful coexistence, speaking of the need to exclude force and the threat of force from international relations, since there is and can be no reasonable alternative to detente, and stressing the mutual desire for arms limitation and reduction and for a lowering of the level of military confrontation.

The program put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress for strengthening peace and deepening detente has presented all governments, including the American Government, with the need to make a choice, the need to make up their minds clearly on the most burning, most important questions, on which mankind's destiny depends. Does the United States intend to return to businesslike discussion of urgent disarmament problems, instead of pursuing military superiority? Will the new administration's leaders be capable of overcoming the substantial force of political inertia so as to renounce the course of exacerbating the situation and acknowledge that no task is more important now for all peoples than defending peace and ensuring every person's first right--the right to life? The new U.S. leaders will have to answer these questions, like it or not.

As for the Soviet Union, the pivotal trend in its foreign policy activity--and this was again confirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress--has been and remains struggle to lessen the threat of war and curb the arms race. No question arising in the sphere of interstate relations should be resolved by military means. The new Soviet initiatives and proposals put forward at the congress on strengthening international security and on arms limitation cover a whole range of far-reaching measures aimed at limiting and reducing armed forces and arms and preventing the emergence of new centers of military conflict. They include the extension of zones of confidence-building measures in the military sphere; the immediate continuation of Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitation; a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile facilities in Europe by the NATO countries and the USSR, and others. Thus they touch on nuclear and conventional types of weapons, ground, naval and air forces and regional problems. All these proposals are united by the single aim of delivering the peoples from the threat of nuclear war and maintaining peace in our world.

In advocating the resolution at the conference table, on a reciprocal basis, of questions of limiting various types of armaments and the development of multifaceted contacts and ties with other countries, the USSR--as Soviet leaders have stressed repeatedly--has not sought and does not seek unilateral advantages or any privileges. And this is the fundamental difference between the USSR's policy and the policy of the United States, where in recent years the desire for military superiority, material preparations for war and the whipping up of an atmosphere of distrust, mutual suspicion and tension have again become dominant. The situation which has emerged since the 26th CPSU Congress as a result of the tremendous international response aroused by the new Soviet proposals on strengthening peace and deepening detente has exposed still more fully the main contradiction which has been inherent in U.S. policy--the yawning gulf between its main postulates and the objective realities of the present-day world situation.

Analyzing the outlines of the new U.S. foreign policy course which is emerging in the statements of representatives of the Republican administration, you cannot help noting that it abounds in claims to world domination--claims which are by no means new and have been proclaimed repeatedly in the past--made under cover of the old cosmetic coating of appeals for "ensuring security" and the "defense of interests" and for the extension of the military presence of the United States and other NATO countries throughout the world, and also the renewed slogans of acquiring for the United States the strength, might, determination, faith and hope allegedly lost by the former ruling elite.

All this can be seen both in the statements of Secretary of State A. Haig and in the tenets of U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger concerning the American military program, whose essence is overt gambling on the attainment of military superiority over the Soviet Union. The Pentagon chief, for instance, believes that the United States must make further efforts to change in its favor the correlation of military forces with the Soviet Union, which, in his opinion, is currently allegedly "unfavorable to the United States."

It is not clear what basis he has for this conclusion. However, the fabricated nature of this thesis is indicated if only by the fact that his predecessor in the post of defense secretary, H. Brown, noted in the military department's annual report, sent to Congress only 6 weeks ago, that "The United States and the USSR maintain the approximate equivalence of their overall strategic balance."

By all appearances the present Pentagon chief's opinion is entirely to the liking of the most aggressive circles of the U.S. military-industrial complex. For them, it is not only important to secure the stepping up of tension and shift the whole structure of interstate relations to the plane of confrontation. It is also necessary for the Soviet Union and its policy to be regarded as a source of military danger.

To the music of the "Soviet threat," the United States intends to spend $1.5 trillion for military purposes over the next 5 years (1982-86). The new American administration plans to appropriate for the Pentagon, in fiscal 1982 alone, another $40 billion in addition to almost $200 billion already granted. Where will these billions go? Not, of course, on consolidating equality and parity in the military sphere but on trying to achieve military superiority and implementing plans for speeding up the arms race--plans which endanger the cause of peace.

Extensive militarist programs are being outlined for all categories of arms and armed forces. First of all, it is planned to speed up the production and deployment of qualitatively new offensive strategic weapons systems, in particular MX and Trident missiles, cruise missiles, sophisticated missile-carrying aircraft, nuclear missile submarines and so forth. The Pentagon, despite protests from the broad public in West European countries, is again trying to revive the idea of deploy ng neutron weapons on their territory. Heaping praise on this program, which was not implemented by the former American administration, the new chief of the U.S. Defense Department asserts that it will give the United States the "opportunity to strengthen theater nuclear forces." The "neutron supplement" to plans to deploy nearly 600 new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe is insistently recommended by American "hawk" Senator J. Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who advocates at the same time "all the costly programs proposed by the Defense Department, so as to strengthen America's military muscle." The implementation of such plans and the advancement of military doctrines dangerous to the cause of peace, like Carter's notorious directive on the permissibility of "limited" nuclear war, will mean a very serious escalation of the arms race, with the dangerous consequences which that directly entails.

It is hopeless to attempt to revive the spirit of the fifties in the eighties. If the United States were unable to gain a decisive military superiority over the USSR which could be utilized in policy even at that time, what can it expect to achieve now? The life experience of the political predecessors of those now in key posts in Washington indicates that the USSR and its allies will never permit the military-strategic equilibrium to be upset to the detriment of the socialist state's security. This has been stated repeatedly by leaders of the Soviet Union and other socialist states. "We have not sought and do not seek military superiority over the side," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev reaffirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress. "That is not our policy, but nor will we allow such superiority to be created over us. Such attempts, as well as talking to us from a position of strength, are absolutely fruitless!"

The time is long past to discard the "Soviet threat" myth, which is taken from the "cold war" propaganda arsenals as cover for the course of whipping up the arms race and of confrontation with the world of socialism, and to stop using it as an instrument of policy. This myth will not become reality through frequent repetition. In order to dispel fears and suspicions devised in your own home, it is necessary to sit at the conference table, and not to build up mountains of weapons.

The new American administration, continuing to affirm its intention of adhering to a "tough line" with respect to the Soviet Union, proposes to base it on the principle of "linkage," which it did not invent itself and which has already been compromised many times. The essence of this principle is that the resolution of problems of Soviet-American relations and all East-West relations is made dependent on questions which have absolutely nothing to do with them, concerning political actions by the USSR and the other socialist countries in the international arena which are "undesirable" for the United States. In particular, by "linking" the USSR's line on international support for the people's struggle for freedom and independence and against aggressive and imperialist interference from outside with the prospects for the development of Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, they are attempting to nullify agreements already existing on this score. Above all, the balance of such agreements is called into question; they are said to give unilateral advantages to the Soviet Union.

At the same time it is well known that approximate equality exists between the two sides--the USSR and the United States--in strategic arms. And that is the main thing. In some types of weapons the United States has some superiority, in others the Soviet Union does, and this equality could be more stable if appropriate treaties and agreements were concluded. Preserving all the positive things achieved as a result of the SALT talks and also continuing the constructive dialogue on limiting strategic arms and nuclear arms in Europe is in accordance with the interests of all peoples, including the U.S. NATO allies.

Having declared the need to build up American military might, Washington is trying to convince its West European partners that this is allegedly dictated by...the desire for more effective strategic arms control. Vague statements are made on "readiness" for various kinds of consultations, exchanges of opinions and discussions with the Soviet Union on arms limitation questions, if the USSR, as they say, promotes this by its "conduct." By acting in this way the United States is evidently trying to gain time for the accelerated buildup of strategic and other arms so as to conduct dialogue with the USSR from a position of "superior strength." "An essential preliminary condition for resuming SALT talks with the Soviet Union," Haig says, "is the strengthening of U.S. strategic positions...."

It appears that the present U.S. leadership, in placing the notorious "toughness" and the "linkage" principle in the forefront as regards relations with the USSR, intends to try to impose political conditions as "payment" for arms control agreements. Such motives are nothing but an attempt to exert pressure on the USSR and talk to it from a "position of strength." But, as is known, attempts to exert pressure have never produced the desired effect on the USSR. The former American administration saw this for itself--it, too, tried at first to embark on that slippery slope in the practice of interstate relations.

The proposals put forward by our party's congress have met with a broad response in the world. They are being discussed and assessed positively by an increasing number of countries and governments with the most diverse political convictions, which are agreed, however, on the main thing--that in the world today the only way to tomorrow lies through detente and disarmament.

Statesmanship today consists not in attempts to destroy the existing equilibrium and impose a new, still more costly and dangerous round of the arms race, but in active dialogue at all levels. The need for which is dictated by the urgency of international problems and by the state of Soviet-American relations.

KONDRASHOV SCORES PIPES STATEMENT, NEW 'ZIGZAGS'

LD270050 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Here is a comment by a news analyst for the Soviet national daily IZVESTIYA, Stanislav Kondrashov, about an interview with Professor Richard Pipes, who works in the United States' National Security Council:

Professor Pipes told an interviewer for REUTER that detente is dead, that talks with the Soviet Union are useless, and that in general the Soviet Union will either have to develop in the Western manner or resort to war. Anyone who knows even a little bit about Professor Richard Pipes on hearing that statement would not be particularly surprised; after all those same postulates about a Soviet threat and that detente is dead have been favorites of Professor Pipes in recent years. Naturally, because of those views and his anti-Soviet attitude, he was hired by the White House as a consultant on Soviet affairs. However, no sooner had REUTER printed Professor Pipes statements than a big and noisy international scandal erupted. In West Europe official circles were frankly upset by the declaration that it's useless to negotiate with the Soviet Union and the press sharply attacked the professor. In order to avoid a new conflict with its allies the State Department hastened to dissociate itself with the professor's statements, saying that they did not reflect the official viewpoint.

Describing the situation the New York DAILY NEWS noted that the professor's words had horrified the White House as well as the State Department and that a whole host of telegrams were quickly sent to United States' embassies insisting that President Reagan did not think that Russia would either have to relinquish communism or resort to war with the West. And so the anti-Soviet warrior was embarrassed over what he thought would bring him praise. His frankness was not appreciated by the administration, but that's not the only case when Washington has been forced to disavow a statement by an official.

The United States' press has reason to write increasingly about the zigzags in foreign policy actions and declarations of those people who promised consistency, and only consistency, and had criticized the Carter administration for the zigzags. There are many instances of new zigzags. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, for instance, praised the assets of the neutron bomb which, in his opinion, Mr Carter underestimated. That created such dissatisfaction among United States allies in West Europe that the State Department had to say that this quite official person, the head of the Pentagon, was only expressing his personal opinion.

John Lehman, the Navy Secretary, also decided to let the world know loud and clear about his new capacity and made a sensation when he said the United States was not planning to follow the SALT II agreement. Well, it's common knowledge that Mr Reagan and Mr Haig do not think much of SALT II, but nevertheless Mr Haig did not congratulate the new Navy secretary for the statement but denied its validity. Haig was forced to admit that a number of points in the treaty are still valued by the United States, and so refusal to follow the treaty, even though it's not ratified, would boomerang against the United States.

Another zigzag was a certain tactical retreat over El Salvador, when government officials suddenly admitted that the problem had been blown out of proportion in Washington. But what's the reason for the zigzags? Why have Reagan's zigzags replaced Carter's? There are several explanations in the United States' press and among them is that the administration is young, it still has not developed clear positions and has not learned how to speak out with unity. Certainly that may be one reason for the differences that have arisen between the departments in Washington, and even between the White House and the State Department.

But that's not the main thing. At the November elections a wave of conservatism brought new people into government, and therefore Reagan, beginning his so-called new beginning, was characterized by a provocational militancy. Perhaps that elevated the new team in the eyes of its supporters, but such an approach has no place in real international affairs. The strength of circumstances, the policy of other countries and the norms of international affairs cannot be changed by Washington's whim, and by the way, the United States' allies in Europe have not failed to let their senior American partners know that they do not want any increased danger of war--something inevitable if there's no dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Many governments and the public around the world are wondering why the United States is continuing to generate international tension in response to the peace proposals put forth by the Soviet Union at the recent congress of the Soviet Communist Party. Indeed, why is Washington continuing with its zigzags and calls for confrontation in response to the Soviet Union's example of restraint and reason?

KULIK CRITICAL OF COOPERATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

LD271124 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1332 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Mar (TASS)--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

Not for a long time, probably not since the American adventure in the Congo, which cost P. Lumumba his life, has the U.S. policy in Africa been subjected to such acute criticism throughout the world. Condemnation is particularly aroused by the demonstrative rapprochement of Washington and the Pretoria apartheid regime. All the independent states of the African Continent have published a statement in the United Nations, stressing that the open support of the R. Reagan administration for the racialist Republic of South Africa [RSA] Government is encouraging the policy of "state terrorism."

Even the U.S. allies, the members of the West European "Ten" have expressed their "concern" at the change in the U.S. approach to the problems of southern Africa. According to the British DAILY TELEGRAPH, at the Maastricht meeting of the "Ten's" foreign ministers within the framework of the EEC session "the United States was criticized for its move toward Pretoria, which Washington has made to the detriment of the interests of all other African countries."

Admissions made the other day by J. Kirkpatrick, the permanent U.S. representative at the United Nations, served as a sort of detonator for the new explosion of indignation at American policy in Africa. Suddenly knocking down the house of cards made of lies which had been hurriedly erected throughout the previous week by her State Department colleagues, she admitted that she "had in fact met" with eminent members of the RSA delegation which visited the United States.

At the same time the State Department, with astounding clumsiness, had at first denied that General van der Westhuisen, head of RSA military intelligence, and V. du Plessis, Pretoria's former "ambassador" to the CIA, together with other no less prominent organizers of terrorist acts and aggression perpetrated by the racialists against the independent countries of Africa, had been to Washington at all. Then American officials, in the hope of deluding simpletons, began hypocritically asserting that the RSA visitors had been in the United States in the capacity of "private citizens" and had had "no contacts of any kind" with representatives of the administration.

J. Kirkpatrick's statement ruined these propaganda traps. Was this just garrulousness? Most likely not. Washington simply came to the conclusion that there was no point in continuing to make a secret of this visit (which, by the way, was organized in breach of American laws). Why bother to hush up the visit of a few generals, when R. Reagan himself is proclaiming from the housetops his intention of receiving at the White House P. Botha, the racialist prime minister himself?

Why try to conceal the fact that the intelligence services of the United States and the RSA are coordinating their operations against the independent African regimes and supporting antigovernment bandit groups, when Congress is openly discussing lifting the limitations on American aid to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola] terrorist organization in Angola? Is it worth keeping quiet about one's sympathies with racialists, if the U.S. President himself calls the RSA "an ally of the USA"?

Commenting on the demonstrative activation by the White House of its links with Pretoria, Britain's THE DAILY EXPRESS writes: "This is a radical change of American policy in Africa. Henceforth the White House intends to devote its attention not to the problem of the struggle against apartheid, but to 'containing communism' on the continent."

On this fabricated pretext Washington is legalizing its relations with the racialists. The idea is clearly to use the RSA's powerful army, created not without American assistance, in the struggle against the progressive regimes and national liberation movements in Africa, on which the new administration has hung the insulting label "terrorists."

And who knows? Maybe those officials of the State Department who by inertia, for old times' sake, tried shamefacedly to hush up the visit of the RSA intelligence men to Washington, have already been given a severe ticking-off from the White House. It seems that in these days they should have hung out the flags and received them not as racialists but as allies.

POLICY OF BACKING BLOODY REGIMES CRITICIZED

LD261339 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 12, 20 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Gamble on Terror"]

[Text] The Self-styled President Pinochet has settled onto his bloody throne. At the foot of the throne has been laid a gift from the White House: the lifting of economic sanctions against the Chilean regime.

Washington is also placing militarist props under the shaky throne of the Salvadoran junta, which is inflicting bloody reprisals on its own people. Against the "Red Peril" have been cast the "Green Berets"--those members of the punitive squads who achieved notoriety for their mass crimes in Vietnam.

Nor does the Korean satrap who was recently received with pomp in the White House lack his share of favors. Seoul has just been allocated multimillion-dollar credits and the latest fighters.

The Washington administration has given notice of its intention to lift the curbs on the supply of weapons to terrorist groupings in southern Africa, the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs in particular. To those same cutthroats who have "excelled" in aggressive raids against people's Angola and other independent African states.

A U.S. State Department spokesman has stated that the White House would not be opposed to a coup in Afghanistan. The President himself confirmed the fact of deliveries of American arms to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The "undeclared war" has received official sanction.

Such are the facts of recent days. What do they tell us?

If we were to listen to A. Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, then it would be that "The era of Western colonialism or imperialism...has ended." And, following that same stunning logic, the "era of Soviet imperialism" has begun accordingly.

The unratified list of territories to which the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples applies now incorporates 23 colonial territories (non-self-governing and trust territories) with a population of 6.2 million people. Who figures in the list of governers? The Soviet Union, of course, is not and could not be on it.

But American imperialism is represented there, as the "guardian" of Puerto Rico, the Marianas, Marshall and Caroline Islands, East Samoa, Guam and the Virgin Islands.

No, the facts we have mentioned do not testify to the disappearance of Western colonialism. They speak--or rather shout--of something else. Of the fact that the United States is preparing to support anyone you like--dictators, executioners, traitors, mercenaries and other such rabble, and that it is prepared for the most unpardonable, even bloody interference in the affairs of others, if only to preserve the last bastions of colonialism, and if only to roll back the national liberation movement and check the world revolutionary process. And of the fact that the United States exports terror and counterrevolution for these purposes.

Why are the hawks from the banks of the Potomac circling with warlike cries over tiny El Salvador these days? The absurdity of the unimaginable uproar perplexes even experienced observers. "You would think that El Salvador is now the most terrifying threat to American security," the New York TIMES says in mystification. In another article the same newspaper is dumbfounded by the fact that "they are stating to the Kremlin that the very important talks on nuclear arms limitations depend on the success of this (that is, the Salvadoran) junta."

What rubbish this is, the reader will say. And he will be right, since it is hardly possible to find a rational explanation of this senseless "linkage." Nonsense is nonsense. And nevertheless, much is concealed behind the fuss over El Salvador.

Washington maintains that El Salvador is the very place where it has to "draw the line." That is, to do battle with the liberation movement in Latin America and other places. To intimidate Cuba--"the main source of subversive activity," in the administration's jargon. To threaten all those who support the peoples' movement for freedom and independence. To turn the events in El Salvador into a trial of strength between West and East, to whip up international tension and poison the atmosphere at a time when the USSR is inviting the United States and its allies to come to the conference table to resolve urgent matters and problems and settle conflict situations. And finally, to take in hand its West European partners who are not inclined to behave recklessly all the time.

However, terrifyingly the "world gendarme" brandishes his "big stick," the liberation movement is invincible. Nothing will stop it. No Green Berets or Rapid Deployment Forces. No dictatorial or puppet regimes. The collapse of colonialism and neocolonialism is foreordained.

COMMENTARY ON OUTCOME OF ITO'S U.S. VISIT

OW270437 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Correspondent Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] Prior to Foreign Minister Ito's departure for Washington, the Japanese press reported that the foreign minister would urge the U.S. Government to take constructive measures for easing tension in the interest of peace and to continue negotiations with the Soviet Union. However, newspaper reports on his Washington visit made no indication of his having ever intended to make this call. Moreover, the results of the talks between Ito and U.S. leaders show that Japan tops other U.S. allies in readiness to cooperate by complicating a situation.

In the Japan-U.S. talks in Washington, military problems were a key issue discussed. Ito not only agreed to beef up Japan's military capabilities but also urged the United States to strengthen its military presence in Asia. Furthermore, he assumed the role of a self-styled spokesman of the West when he stated that Japan as a Western nation would join the United States in opposing the Soviet Union.

However, according to Japanese press reports, the French Government does not want to see any further deterioration of the East-West relationship and the West German Government plans to play a mediatory role for the resumption of Soviet-U.S. negotiations.

Foreign Minister Ito said that Japan would comply with the U.S. demand for increased Japanese defense efforts within the framework of the present peace constitution. However, this framework is interpreted very broadly by the Japanese Government. The Self-Defense Forces are already equipped with offensive weapons, and the Defense Agency has begun to talk about overseas operations.

The Pentagon plan to make Japan share the burden of defense functions in Asia and the Pacific, as well as Japan's military buildup, is causing great uneasiness among the people of Asia. Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumaatmadja said in Jakarta that the behavior of the Japanese militarists during World War II is still alive in the memories of many peoples.

In the Washington talks, Foreign Minister Ito clearly stated that Japan regards its concessions on the defense issue as a price for softening the U.S. position on the Japanese automobile export issue.

As you see, the outcome of the Washington talks will be helpful in strengthening Japan-U.S. military cooperation, but can never serve as proof of the Japanese ruling circles interest in insuring peace and security in the Pacific.

SOVIET SPACE OFFICIAL SCORES MILITARY USE OF SPACE

LD270042 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Mar, TASS--The international crew of the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T4--Soyuz-39 is successfully carrying out all the scientific-technical and medico-biological experiments. These experiments promise to make an important contribution to the science and economy of the Mongolian People's Republic and the other countries of the socialist community, it was noted at a press conference in Moscow today.

Newsmen showed interest in the prospects of Soviet space studies, asked whether the USSR intended to create craft similar to the American "shuttle", the head of the training of Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Shatalov said: "We consider it more advantageous to operate orbital stations of the 'Salyut' type which are capable of working much longer in space". He reminded that "Salyut-6" was working in orbit for already three and a half years.

"We Soviet people, in particular cosmonauts", Shatalov said further, "are pained to hear that some people in the United States are trying to use space technology for military purposes. Such a decision is capable of causing a new spiral of the arms race. We stand for using space for the good of people and not for war."

Asked whether a continuation of Soviet-American cosmic ties was being planned and, in particular, a joint flight of Salyut and 'shuttle' Shatalov said: "The Soviet side has long spoken out in favour of this, but the Americans have decided against continuing the work started in this field".

Touching on the development of Soviet-Indian space ties, deputy chairman of the Intercosmos Council Vladlen Vereshchetin said that they were developing very successfully. It is expected that a third artificial earth satellite of Indian make, intended for studying the resources of the world, will be launched from a Soviet cosmodrome this year. Preparations are underway for a joint Soviet-Indian manned flight.

FOOD USED TO ACHIEVE FOREIGN POLICY AIMS

LD270056 Moscow TASS in English 2213 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 27 Mar, TASS--The United States is widely using food deliveries as a tool to attain its foreign policy objectives.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig confirmed, speaking at the Senate, that the Republican administration intends to continue to use aid, including food deliveries, as a political tool and lever of pressure on "unfriendly" states.

As is known, Washington discontinued a few days ago food aid to Mozambique in retaliation for the decision by the Mozambican authorities to deport two workers of the American Embassy who were engaged in espionage activities. Washington's decision was justified by the "need" to protect the U.S. national interests in that country.

The cynicism and hypocrisy of official Washington are vividly seen in the light of such actions. While paying lip service to the plight of millions of hungry people throughout the world, it is trying to "punish" by hunger those countries which act contrary to its liking.

PEACE CORPS 'SUBVERSIVE' ACTIVITIES SCORED

LD270034 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 26 Mar, TASS--The activity of the American Peace Corps, publicised by official Washington as a gratuitous help programme to foreign states, hides in fact U.S. subversive and espionage operations abroad. This is evidenced by the appointment to the post of director of the "action" agency, which controls the Peace Corps, of professional spy Poken who joined the U.S. military intelligence many years ago and later operated in Vietnam.

Despite his obviously (?seemly) past, the present administration believes that Poken is the best candidate to head the organisation of "voluntary assistants" who promote the U.S. interests in foreign countries.

In the conditions when Washington openly backs the most reactionary forces in the world and encourages subversive and (?terrorist) operations in various countries, the "disinterested" Peace Corps is assigned a new and important role. Observers point out that the U.S. administration is trying to invigorate by Poken's appointment the crisis-gripped Peace Corps. After the exposure of many of workers in various parts of the world, it is becoming increasingly more difficult to find "volunteers" for the agency. According to Congressman Tony Hall, the former worker of that organisation in Thailand, the number of "volunteers" reduced by almost 70 per cent over the past 14 years and is still decreasing. Nine countries rejected the services of the Peace Corps in the past four years only.

The appointment of Poken came as a surprise to a number of congressmen who were approving his candidature. Speaking at the hearings at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, one of the law-makers said that there were too many cases when Corps workers were accused abroad of espionage.

WEST URGED TO ESCHEW 'ILLUSIONS' OVER AFGHANISTAN

LD261513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[M. Rostarchuk Article: "The Afghan Counterrevolution and its Backers: Escalation of the 'Undeclared War'"]

[Text] So the mask of feigned innocence which Washington has hitherto clumsily tried on whenever it has been cornered by facts pointing to U.S. involvement in the armed intervention against the Afghan people has been cast off. Hitherto it was only machineguns, mortars and carbines stamped 'made in U.S.A." that used to do the talking. Top-level U.S. officials have now started talking too, but in the same leaden tones of "gunboat diplomacy." What was once secret has now been spelled out and elevated to the status of official White House policy and the only question currently exercising the administration is how and in what "assortment" to give, without any shame or camouflage now, the Afghan terrorists that illegal and criminal military support. Specific evidence of this is an article by Lord Bethell carried in the British newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES. The anti-Soviet peer had meetings in Washington with some of the leaders of Afghan bandit formations, who were there to obtain weapons, and with senior U.S. officials.

Bethell begins his article with an admission that "without fuss or undue haste" R. Reagan's administration is preparing to start "openly supplying" the Afghan rebels with military equipment. The time is now ripe for this, it is felt in the leading echelons of power in the U.S. capital. On Capitol Hill in particular, Bethell testifies, "there is increasing understanding" that there is a need to "give more assistance" to the Afghan bandits. "There is not a single congressman," Congressman R. Dornan said, "who would not agree to this on the whole."

A number of U.S. senators also called for an immediate start to deliveries of modern arms to the Afghan scum in the presence of Under Secretary of State J. Buckley. It seems that not only the White House and the State Department but also senior legislators are badly infected with the virus of adventurism and morbid aggressiveness.

Let us dwell on a few more characteristic details which Lord Bethell writes about. He was told by a senior State Department official that U.S.-Pakistani relations are being "extremely carefully and urgently reviewed," since Pakistan's territory is "the only possible route for getting weapons to the borders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan." Former U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan R. Neumann, who is now acting as consultant to President Reagan on these questions, pointed to Sayyed Ahmad (Gilani), head of one of the 6 largest Afghan counterrevolutionary groups--the so-called National Front of the Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan--as a reliable "horse" on which it is worth Washington's while to put its main stake. (According to Bethell, Sayyed Ahmad (Gilani) is currently having talks with senators, congressmen and State Department chiefs). In Neumann's view, the United States should not only give Pakistan economic and military aid but also provide Ziaul Haq's military regime with "firm evidence of support."

Incidentally, the head of Pakistan's military regime spoke about the same thing in a recent interview with a Washington POST correspondent. Apart from the "sense of confidence and reliability" with which Washington should inspire him the general expressed a wish to receive U.S. aid in order to modernize its air force and build roads and bases in the regions bordering on Afghanistan. Ziaul Haq has apparently decided to continue in the role of the Afghan counterrevolution's direct patron in the hope that by so doing Washington will continue to regard him as a "valuable person" for a little while longer. All the more so now that Washington has officially placed itself at the head of the crusade of reaction it has proclaimed against Democratic Afghanistan. At this very moment a plan for mass and expanded U.S. military supplies, including missiles, to Pakistan worth around $2 billion is being urgently drawn up.

No longer is anyone trying to hide the fact that these weapons are destined not just for Islamabad but in equal measure for counterrevolutionary gangs of Afghan reactionaries in order to escalate the "undeclared war" the United States, its allies and China have long been waging against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Also significant in this respect is the concluding sentence of the article by Lord Bethell, who is also a member of the European Parliament. He reckons that once U.S. weapons start pouring into Pakistan the "diffident approach" to the question of support the Afghan counterrevolution hitherto maintained by Western governments will "become unnecessary." In other words, in his capacity as a "European" parliamentarian, Bethell seems to be calling for interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to be internationalized and for the United States' NATO allies to actively and officially throw in with the policy of international banditry being pursued by the United States in southwest Asia.

The Soviet Union's position is clear and consistent and was reiterated in a TASS statement. The USSR is ready for a constructive dialog on current international issues and is ready in particular to try to find a way to achieve a political settlement of the Afghan problem. But while military interference and acts of aggression against the people and government of Afghanistan continue the Soviet Union will continue to give this friendly neighboring country whatever help it sees fit. It is time the hotheads in Washington and West Europe rid themselves of dangerous illusions.

PAKISTANI DEPORTATION OF MERCENARIES REPORTED

LD252130 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] London, 25 Mar, TASS--Western press reports on the arrival in Pakistan of a group of foreign mercenaries, ready to be smuggled into Afghanistan to take part in terrorist acts of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, have put the Pakistani ruling quarters, who claim they are not implicated in the subversive activity against the DRA, in an embarrassing situation. A spokesman of the Pakistani Government made a clumsy attempt at refusing to acknowledge the reports by saying the authorities knew "nothing" about the stay in Pakistan of U.S. and British mercenaries. However, as the evidence supplied was incontrovertible, the Pakistani Government had to issue a special order today on the immediate arrest and expulsion of six men from Western countries, who had arrived in Pakistan as mercenaries to take charge of the operations of Afghan counterrevolutionaries. This was reported by the Pakistani news agency APP.

At the same time, the authorities hurried to make another hypocritical statement, arguing Pakistan would not be used as an arms and people transshipment base.

Meanwhile, it is common knowledge that it is precisely Pakistan which is used by Washington and Beijing for waging an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. The Pakistani territory has become a springboard for the principal military actions against the Afghan people and a base for infiltrating Afghan bandits and foreign mercenaries into the neighbouring country. REUTER reported that a certain John Pilgrin, accompanied by two other mercenaries, an English and an American, had already made a raid into the DRA, acting in close contact with the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble. He said a gang of 74 hired killers was ready to be sent into Afghanistan via Pakistan, many of them are known for their ruthlessness in the course of the numerous military ventures imperialism undertook in Africa as well as during the United States aggression against Vietnam. Observer pointed out that the mercenaries themselves were not concealing they had been recruited by the U.S. military intelligence service.

COVERAGE OF 'EXTREMELY TENSE' POLISH SITUATION

TASS Report

LD261634 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Mar, TASS--The Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] decided to convene on March 29th a regular plenary meeting of the Central Committee to discuss the situation in the country.

The situation in Poland continues to be extremely tense. Contrary to the government's call for three months of work, 90 calm days without strikes, the Solidarity trade union association is actively preparing for a general strike in the country. The leaders of the anti-socialist, anti-Polish organisation KOR, [Social Self-Defense Committee] who are setting the tone in the trade union, are trying to use the government's lawful actions in Bydgoszcz to clear the building of the (?voivodship) People's Council from Soldarity members occupying it for a provocative campaign against state and party bodies.

The country is virtually flooded with provocative leaflets containing direct threats against communists. The leaflets are calling for vigorous actions against members of the Polish United Workers Party, against those working people who come out for the restoration of public order.

Deputy Chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers M. Rakowski said, when characterizing the situation in the country, that the Solidarity trade union association has made demands that are of the nature of an ultimatum. The campaign against the authorities conducted by Solidarity is directed first of all against the militia and security bodies. Facts show, he went on, that in the trade union association there exist forces which want to declare war on the people's power. They forget that they are declaring war to themselves, to their families, to millions of people in Poland.

The trade union association has set forth demands and threatens a strike if these demands are not met. Solidarity members have been put on strike alert and this has resulted in a growth of tension in the country. The crisis that has flared up with new force, M. Rakowski said, weakens Poland's positions in Europe and the world.

As reported by PAP news agency, in connection with the growth of tension in the Polish People's Republic measures are being taken to restore public order.

In connection with the complication of the situation, war veterans have resolutely declared against the whipping up of tension in the country and for businesslike talks in conditions of calm directed at overcoming the political and economic crisis in Poland. The program of the chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, it is stressed in a resolution adopted by the war veterans, is the only reasonable basis for talks and activity. Only such a road accords with the state interests of Poland.

Domestic Version

LD261820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw: The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has resolved that the next Central Committee plenum will be convened on 29 March for discussion of the situation within the country.

The situation in Poland continues to remain extremely tense. Despite the government's appeal for ensuring 3 working months--90 calm days--without strikes, the Soldiarity trade union association is conducting active preparations for the holding of a general strike in the country.

Leaders of the antisocialist and anti-Polish KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] organization, who are setting the tone in the trade union, are attempting to use the lawful actions of the government in Bydgoszcz to free the building of the voivodship People's Assembly, which had been occupied by members of Solidarity, for a provocatory campaign against state and party bodies.

The country has literally been flooded with provocatory leaflets which contain open threats against communists. The leaflets call for energetic actions against members of the PZPR and all those working people who advocate a restoration of public order.

As PAP reports, in connection with the growth of tension in the country, measures are being taken to establish public order.

In connection with the complication of the situation, the war veterans have spoken out resolutely against the whipping up of tension in the country and in favor of business-like talks in an atmosphere of calm aimed at overcoming the political and economic crisis in Poland. The resolution adopted by the war veterans stresses that the program of the chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers is the sole, reasonable basis for talks and activities. Only such a path is in keeping with Poland's state interests.

We have been broadcasting a TASS report from Warsaw.

World Service Version

LD261836 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers Party has decided to convene a full-scale meeting of the party's Central Committee on Sunday [29 Mar] to discuss the situation in the country which remains very tense.

Despite the call of the government to guarantee 90 calm days, the trade union Solidarity is preparing for a general strike. The leaders of the antisocialist and anti-Polish organization KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], setting the tone in the trade union, have launched a campaign of provocations against the government and party bodies.

The country is flooded with provocative leaflets containing threats to (?communism). Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski has said that Solidarity has come out with demands having the nature of an ultimatum. There are forces in the trade union, Mieczslaw Rakowski said, that want to start a war against the popular government. They forget, he said, that they are declaring a war against themselves, their own families, against millions of people in Poland.

The Polish news agency PAP reports that the government is taking measures to restore order. An organization of war veterans has said that the program of Prime Minister Jaruzelski is the only sensible platform for action in the interests of Poland.

[Moscow in Polish to Poland at 1700 GMT on 26 March carried a verbatim repeat of the above item.]

WORKERS TERM SOLIDARITY 'TOOL OF ANARCHY'

LD261351 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Mar 81 p 3

[A. Shapovalov "SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Reportage": "With the Workers of Plock"]

[Text] Plock-Warsaw--As we came into Plock coming toward us was a column of brand-new bright red combines. With engines quietly throbbing the machines were slowly making their way toward the railroad station from where their journey would continue to different corners of Poland.

Soon we reached the M. Nowotko combine plant itself. At the enterprise's party committee, First Secretary S. Popielkowski and four cadre workers were already waiting for us. We were introduced: Jan Brzezinski, foreman; Tadeusz Rubinski, welder; Jan Szelegowski, chairman of the metal workers branch trade union organization; and Jozef Korz, secretary of the primary party organization of one of the shops. The conversation immediately turned to the situation which has taken shape in the Polish trade unions. "Solidarity's leaders do not want to get involved in solving production problems," T. Rubinski said. "They only want to monitor and allocate. Their actions have nothing in common with the genuine defense of the workers' interests. It is just politicking. Consider this: The word 'solidarity', which is sacred to the working people, has in fact been transformed into a tool of anarchy and chaos. But we are not to be deceived: We can see what Solidarity's leaders, who are bound hand and foot to the Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR), are actually striving for."

Yes, the workers' class feeling is not to be deceived. They can see more clearly every day the true aims and schemes of Kuron, Michnik and the other leaders of the so-called KOR and of Solidarity's rightwing who, with the new trade union's help, want to gradually destabilize and then totally dismantle people's power in Poland. It is precisely for this that tension is being whipped up and subversive and inflammatory actions are being organized. "We now need solidarity in labor," J. Szelegowski stressed. "We want calm and a normal rhythm of work."

"The subversive activity of Solidarity's leaders should be unmased more energetically," S. Popielkowski remarked. "Those leaders who, imposing strikes and advancing deliberately unrealistic demands, want to split the working class."

The voivodship party organizaton is vigorously unmasking the troublemakers. "Recently," A. Walen, PZPR voivodship committee first secretary, announced, "there were elections to the presidium of the independent self-governing trade union Solidarity's interplant committee for the Plock-Ciechanow region. What happened? It transfpired that there was only 1 worker on it (and 37 people were elected). We will be publishing a list of presidium members in the newspaper and will be recounting whose interests they intend to defend. The more we conduct such actions, the clearer the dividing line will be drawn and the fewer people there will be who express solidarity with Solidarity."

Both the voivodship committee and the plant party organization are striving to back up propaganda work with organizational work, primarily in the production sphere.

"This year," S. Popielkowski recounted, "we are to produce about 4,000 highly productive Bison combines and other harvesting machinery. We will do everything to cope with the target. Otherwise the peasants will misunderstand us. They need our machinery, not strikes. Last year, by the way, we fulfilled the plan with honor. It is true, there was one difficult moment--there was a shortage of tires for the wheels. The USSR came to our aid and supplied them."

The word "Taganrog" recurred frequenlty in the conversations with the workers. And this was no coincidence. Over 25 years ago a rye field covered the site of the present enterprise. When the decision to build the plant was taken the Soviet Union sent technical documentation, equipment and the best experts from the Taganrog combine plant. To this day they remember Morozov, Petrov and the other emissaries from the Don here. "We ask you," party committee Secretary S. Popielkowski said, "to write without fail that we will give a hearty welcome to the Taganrog plant's emissaries at any time."

POLISH SOLDIERS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH USSR

LD270006 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Here is a dispatch from a TASS correspondent, Oleg Moskovskiy, who has visited one of the Polish Army units.

The occasion for my visit has been the current joint military exercises of Soviet and Polish Army units in Poland. Officers and men of the two armies are practicing coordination in combat, and in doing so they display a high level of skill and initiative in different conditions. At brief intervals between training the soldiers spend time together discussing things at home and taking stock of their joint actions in simulated combat. They treat each other as friends and feel they have lots in common.

The unit of Polish field engineers which I visited was stationed in a nice grove of trees on the bank of a river. I was introduced to one of the Polish servicemen, Cpl (Bogdan Kontnik), and we naturally got to talking about current developments in Poland. Corporal (Kontnik) said the appeal issued by the party to all communists and all Poles, urging them to enhance their vigilance against schemes of the enemies of socialist Poland, has strong support among the soldiers. We feel, he went on to say, that the enemies of our country will never be able to discredit the policy of the Soviet state, to undermine our high opinion of the Soviet Army and its glorious past.

Not far from our army camp, Corporal (Kontnik) went on to say, there are two Soviet military cemeteries of soldiers who fought for Poland's liberation from the Nazi occupation. Men of our unit often lay flowers on these graves and stand guard of honor there on Polish and Soviet national holidays. We stand shoulder to shoulder, said Corporal (Kontnik), just as they stood in combat during the war. Our brotherly ties with the Soviet Union are sealed with our blood shed in these battles, and these ties can never be broken.

As we talked we were joined by Cpl (Marek Neobaum) who said that more than 600,000 Soviet troops gave up their lives helping to liberate Poland from the Nazis. It is our sacred duty, he said, to safeguard our socialist gains and to be ready to rebuff any foe who would make an attempt on Poland's freedom and independence, on the peaceful lives of the peoples of our two countries. Our main task, he said in conclusion, is to strengthen our unity and uphold our internationalist principles.

From what I saw on my visit to Polish Army units, I got the impression of the officers and men maintaining a high level of preparedness for action and for defending Poland's socialist gains, and the general feeling from these visits is that all schemes of the enemies of socialism in Poland will be foiled.

HUNGARIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD270827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "In a Spirit of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] TASS--During the period from 17 through 20 March L. Mehes, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee Politburo and Hungarian minister of industry, in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government, was received by USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairmen A.K. Antonov, L.A. Kostandov and N.V. Talyzin and also by USSR Ministers K.N. Belyak, P.F. Lomako, P.S. Neporozhniy, V.N. Polyakov and A.I. Shokin. During the conversations, which took place in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, there was an exchange of views on a wide range of problems relating to Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the conversations.

SED'S NAUMANN ON WORKERS' PRECONGRESS EFFORTS

LD261219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 81 p 4

[Dispatch by correspondents Yu. Voronov and Yu. Kazmin: "Spring of Creation: Toward the 10th SED Congress"]

[Excerpt] Berlin--Spring is making its way through the cities and villages of the GDR--the 32d spring in the life of the young worker-peasant state and the 1st in the new decade. What will the coming years be like for the republic, and what main political and economic tasks will its working people have to resolve?--the answer to all these questions will be provided by the 10th Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Congress, which will open 11 April. Its approach is being sensed throughout the GDR today.

"The working people of the capital are greeting their Marxist-Leninist party's supreme forum in a good mood," Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party's Berlin Bezirk Committee, said in conversation with us. "Study of the 26th CPSU Congress materials occupies a prominent place in the preparations for it. The results of the 26th congress and the very important initiatives for ensuring peace which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev advanced in his report inspire the working people of Berlin, as of the entire republic, to glorious new deeds and give a lively boost to the further development of the socialist competition in honor of the 10th congress. The CPSU Congress still further deepened the GDR citizens' understanding of the fact that the alliance with the party and country of Lenin was and still is the foundation of our successes."

K. Naumann pointed out that in-depth study of the 26th congress materials by the communists and all working people of the GDR is backed up by the implementation of specific measures to enhance the militant capacity of party organizations and to improve their mass political work. Implementing the program demand "everything for man, everything for the good of man," the republic's communists are consistently resolving the tasks of intensifying the national economy, accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving product quality and making economical use of labor, material and energy resources.

"The working people of Berlin are sparing no effort to fulfill the honorable assignment set by the SED Central Committee and Erich Honecker, its general secretary, of turning the GDR capital into a model socialist city," K. Naumann continued. "Since the Ninth SED Congress held in 1976, 81,000 apartments have been constructed or modernized in the capital--which has made it possible to improve the housing conditions of almost 210,000 citizens. Industrial enterprise collectives are also approaching the 10th congress with good results. Following the example of the Carl Zeiss combine in Jena, Berliners are struggling to mark the opening of the congress with additional output to the tune of 1 day's production--chiefly by using saved materials and energy. Recently a group of foremost Berlin production workers, elected delegates to the 10th congress, put a new appeal to the capital's working people--to produce above-plan output to the tune of 2 days' production by 1 October."

BCP'S TAKOV ON BULGARIAN SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD261045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Peko Takov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Council: "For the Good of Man"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Sofia--Some 33 years have elapsed since the conclusion of the Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty. The close interaction between the two fraternal countries was given a powerful boost 12 May 1967 when Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov signed a new alliance treaty in Sofia.

The years which have passed give justification for saying with confidence that the treaty is working well, the process of rapprochement between the USSR and Bulgaria is developing successfully and our countries' cooperation is bearing increasingly rich fruits.

At present Bulgaria is preparing for the 12th BCP Congress. This will be a portentous event in the life of the party and the entire country. The congress will open a vivid new page in our people's socialist annals. It will determine new peaks for economic, scientific and cultural development and for the accelerated introduction of modern scientific and technical achievements. The party's supreme forum will outline important steps for further developing social policy, increasing the people's material prosperity and consolidating the socialist way of life.

Love for the people and for the working person has been the BCP's main purpose and goal from its very foundation.

Historical experience shows that in capitalist society--based on man's exploitation by man, the dominance of private property and division into antagonistic classes--the conditions for the harmonious development of the human being do not exist. This is possible only under socialism.

The people's living standard is increasing steadily on the basis of rapid industrialization and the cooperativization of agriculture in our country. Bulgarians live, eat and dress incomparably better now than in the past. Profound changes have begun in the working people's culture and everyday life. Average life expectancy has risen from 52 years in 1935-39 to 71 in 1975-80. Infant mortality has dropped from 139 per thousand births (in 1939) to 19.7 in 1979.

The successful course of this process has been helped primarily by the BCP's Leninist line formulated by its Central Committee in April 1956 under the direct leadership of Comrade T. Zhizkov, a true heir to and continuer of the cause of Georgi Dimitrov.

Utilizing the Soviet Union's rich experience and relying on its friendly help and also on cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries, our socialist society has gradually reached a degree of development whereby concern for increasing people's prosperity has developed naturally into an immediate practical goal of state and party activity which subordinates to itself all other socioeconomic tasks. This was expressed in the program adopted by the BCP in December 1972 for the consistent raising of the people's living standard.

The basis of the party's course in this sphere is the development of the native economy. It is precisely the pace and proportionate nature of economic development, the discovery and use of the national economy's reserves and its uninterrupted growth, and the increase of production efficiency which determine, to a decisive degree, the potential for satisfying the population's material and spiritual requirements.

The Seventh 5-Year Plan, now over, was an important stage in the consistent and steadfast implementation of the party's program to build a developed socialist society. It was a 5-year plan to intensive political and organizational activity by the party in all spheres of socialist building and of the creative labor of all our people. During this period the BCP's April course found specific embodiment in the dynamic development of the economy, in the raising of the efficiency and quality of production and of other spheres and in the deepening integration with the fraternal socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union. These years were a further stage in successfully giving concrete expression to the provisions of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with Lenin's motherland.

On the threshold of the supreme party forum labor collectives in the cities and villages, workers and peasants, specialists, the scientific and creative intelligentsia and millions of Bulgarian citizens have launched a discussion of the BCP Central Committee's theses for the 12th congress in an atmosphere of high labor and political enthusiasm. With pride in their achievements and with a sense of being the true masters of the country and the creators of its future Bulgaria's working people are studying this important document and making specific proposals, fusing their hopes with the party's will. Such is the vivid new manifestation of socialist democracy which visibly embodies our party's maturity and its ability to develop the April line and Dimitrov's realistic revolutionary course based on a profound Leninist belief inthe creative forces of the masses, whose creative potential is the main motive force of social progress.

In the report to the BCP Central Committee November (1980) Plenum Comrade T. Zhivkov, formulating the main directions of economic development for the upcoming period, noted in particular that the 12th BCP Congress is intended to confirm the party's course toward further raising the people's living standard and more fully satisfying their material and spiritual requirements. This thought accords fully with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words to the effect that when questions of future socioeconomic development are being resolved, one should begin "not with metal, not with transportation and not even with fuel and energy--for all their tremendous significance--but with the questions on whose solution Soviet people's living conditions most directly depend."

We realize that the strategic task of developing the Bulgarian economy to meet the advanced targets of scientific and technical progress can be successfully resolved primarily on the basis of pooled efforts and the optimal utilization of the aggregate potential of the entire socialist community. The BCP Central Committee theses for the 12th party congress envisage the continued guarantee of our country's still more active participation in the international division of labor. In this connection [they envisage] the increasing full utilization of the opportunities and advantages of socialist economic integration. The course toward Bulgaria's comprehensive rapprochement with the Soviet Union will continue to be the cornerstone of our party's and state's socioeconomic policy. Our treaty with the land of the soviets--a reliable guarantee of the safeguarding of our brother peoples' peaceful creative labor--will continue to promote this in the future also.

It is with faith in their own strength and the might of the great Soviet power and the entire socialist community, and with great enthusiasm, thatthe working people of our country, having mounted mass socialist competition, are meeting the 12th BCP Congress, which is always loyal to the interests and aspirations of the people, the builders of socialism. They wholeheartedly wish their brothers in the immense and mighty land of the Soviets new labor victories in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and further successes in the great struggle to preserve universal peace.

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON TIKHONOV'S VISIT

LD261234 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Vienna, 26 Mar, TASS--Maintenance of the process of detente is the most topical task now, said Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the president of the Austrian Republic, at a meeting with foreign correspondents, accredited in Austria. This lofty aim, he emphasised, must be served by talks at various levels and full implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Today, when the international situation has been aggravated, European cooperation in the economy, power and other spheres is acquiring particular importance.

The official visit of Nikolay Tikhonov, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the president said, will promote the further development of the relations between Austria and the Soviet Union and the deepening of the mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. Our relations, he stressed, rest on mutual confidence.

MILITARY TIES WITH U.S. DRAW NORWEGIAN PROTESTS

LD261617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 81 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Kuznetsov report: "The Norwegians Protest"]

[Excerpt] Oslo--A group of U.S. military aircraft recently landed at the Norwegian airfield of Flesland, near Bergen. Together with a squadron of F-16 fighter-bombers, about 300 technical personnel arrived to provide operational servicing for exercises involving the American military. As the press noted, successive American Air Force subunits are "opening up" Norway's air space. Such operations have taken place here before. But in the present situation they are arousing a heightened reaction among broad circles of the local population and in Norway's neighboring countries. The point is that through NATO's efforts this country has recently been dragged--literally before people's very eyes--into the quagmire of military preparations directed against the socialist states, first and foremost the Soviet Union.

Many people here regard the increasingly frequent visits by American and NATO military officials to Norway and the holding of various kinds of exercises and maneuvers on its territory as a manifestation of a virtually permanent foreign military presence. Moreover in order to drag Norway still more deeply into the North Atlantic bloc's military adventures the United States is seeking to create a legal basis for this. Thus early this year the Pentagon foisted on Norway an agreement on the contingency stockpiling of heavy American military equipment on its territory. Broad circles of the Norwegian public assessed this fact as a sign of a departure from the policy of not making the country's territory available for foreign military bases and not deploying nuclear weapons in peacetime.

An awareness of the threat which hangs over the country has prompted the public to organize a mass protest campaign against the agreement with the United States. Action committees for its annulment have been created in various regions of the country and the collection of signatures for protest petitions has begun. Many mass trade union and youth organizations have sharply condemned the government's actions. A considerable number of members of the ruling Norwegian Labor Party have joined in the protest movement.

The Norwegian's concern is understandable. Despite the vital need for further measures to lessen international tension, curb the arms race and continue the detente process, Norway is in effect being assigned the role of the Pentagon's obedient weapon bearer. The nationwide conference of the movement against the deployment of American military equipment in Norway, held in Trondheim, attracted great attention among Norwegians. Taking part in its work were broad circles of the public and representatives of sociopolitical groups and organizations such as the Norwegian Peace Committee, the organizations "No to Nuclear Weapons," "Women for Peace," the "People's Movement Against War," and others.

B. LIPOVOY WRITES ON RETURN OF CRETE TO NATO

LD261431 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 19 March in its Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1800-word Athens dispatch by IZVESTIYA correspondent B. Lipovoy under the rubric "Around the World" and entitled "Crete: Island of Alarm and Hope." The author begins his dispatch by citing Manolis Karellis, the mayor of Iraklion, who recalls events in Crete during the war and how Soviet servicemen fought alongside Greek patriots. Lipovoy then proceeds to describe how NATO set up links with Greece after the war. The construction of the U.S. airbase in the Gurnes region and the Pentagon's occupation of Soudhas Bay. He notes that NATO has been granted facilities for a range of nuclear-capable missiles and for the siting of electronic intelligence-gathering installations which can "sweep" the entire Mediterranean and adjoining areas. Next he quotes remarks made by Dimitrios Saris, secretary of the all-Crete committee for the elimination of foreign bases on the island, who claims that "NATO Europe" is trying "to take Crete from us" inasmuch as it has appropriated the best land and is "poisoning" the general climate. Therefore the inhabitants are seriously alarmed at the decision to return the country to the NATO military organization and to begin talks with Washington on a military cooperation treaty which will entail the use of the bases there by the Pentagon for the Rapid Deployment Force and "pacification operations" now that the Persian Gulf has become a "zone of vital U.S. interests."

The amount Greece spends on defense, Lipovoy states, is quite out of proportion when, for example, the country is desperately in need of primary schools. The article concludes with comments by another member of the committee for the elimination of foreign bases on the disastrous effect the military projects will have on Greece in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

COMMENTARY NOTES UK INCREASE IN MILITARY EFFORTS

LD261633 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Mar 81 p 3

[M. Ozerov article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "'Nestlings' From the Banks of the Thames"]

[Text] In recent weeks London has been extremely active in the diplomatic field. Every day high-ranking officials arrive in the British capital or depart from there.

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has now packed his bags--he is setting off for Pakistan. And on 23 March another British minister--Defense Secretary J. Nott--flew off to the Near East. He began his visit in Saudi Arabia, and he will then visit Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain.

What, then, is the purpose of this tour? British officials keep quiet. Commentators are convinced, however, that it is a question of knocking together a multinational Rapid Deployment Force.

Yes, the defense secretary's visit is certainly no ordinary one. It is one of the first concrete steps along a common American-British path. The path was drawn up exactly 1 month ago by R. Reagan and M. Thatcher, when the British prime minister was in Washington. They agreed at the time that Britain would emulate its "older brother" and build up its military strength together with him, and would do so--which was one of the chief results of the visit--not only in Europe but also in other regions. "The allies' interests are not confined to NATO's zone of action," Thatcher proclaimed. "There exists an urgent need for a new defense policy outside the North Atlantic."

It is not enough that the present leaders of "misty Albion" are blinded by hatred of the "Reds"; they are also possessed by another feeling--nostalgia for the time when the "ruler of the waves" was putting the countries of Asia and Africa on the "right road."

And now a new budget is being approved on the banks of the Thames, which has set two records at once: 12 billion pounds sterling a year for expenditure on arms (and the lion's share of this sum goes on extending the military presence in other parts of the world) and a reduction in spending on education, public health and housebuilding.

And now Lord Carrington is going to Pakistan to discuss the question of extending military aid to Islamabad and to think together with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq about how to supplement American weapon deliveries to the Afghan basmaks, even though London has already given them more than 2 million pounds sterling.

And now they are engaging increasingly actively in creating the Rapid Deployment Force. The idea of forming such a corps, as is known, was put forward by J. Carter, and now it is being implemented. The task of the "commandos," if U.S. strategists are to be believed, is to "defend the West's interests" in those regions where a crisis situation arises. This plan is very much to people's liking in the British Isles, and, as Thatcher reported in Washington, they are prepared to allocate troops for joint actions with the Americans.

Even though such a step has caused a wave of indignation not only in Britain but also in other West European and also Arab countries, and even though it has rightly been evaluated everywhere as militarist and aggressive and as London's desire to play the role of policeman in the Near East and to strike against the national liberation movements, calls for the "force" to be knocked together without delay are being heard increasingly loudly on Downing Street, where the prime minister's residence is situated. It has been announced that the force will include "the 1st Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment, the Royal Regiment of Wales, the Parachute Battalion of the 10th Field Formation, and Royal Marines Subunits." It is reported that this plan "will occupy one of the chief places on the NATO agenda this year." Secretary Nott is now trying hard to persuade his interlocutors in the Near East to support this idea.

But will he persuade them? For everyone understands whom and what purposes this "fire brigade" serves. Moreover, Nott himself does not enjoy their confidence, as he has repeatedly and publicly passed off black as white and vice versa. He has maintained, for example, that the Reagan administration does not take a "hawkish" stand at all. "I would rather compare President Reagan with some other bird endeavoring to protect its nestlings," Nott exclaimed. What he meant by "nestlings" was plainly himself and his colleagues in the Conservative Cabinet. At the very same time, however, Britain's THE OBSERVER wrote that M. Thatcher "comes out from hawkish positions," confirming yet again that Nott and his ilk are certainly not to be believed.

BREZHNEV BOOK NOTES RELATIONS WITH ITALY

LD270704 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 27 Mar, TASS--An official presentation of the book "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, pages of His Life" in the Italian language took place in Rome. The book has been published by one of the country's biggest publishing firms, the Rizzoli. The ceremony of the presentation of the new book was attended by prominent representatives of the political and public circles of Italy, deputies of parliament, senators, members of the diplomatic corps headed by the doyen, the nuncio, by leading observers of newspapers, national radio and television as well as by the heads of Soviet institutions in Rome, Milan, Turin, and Genoa.

All the participants in the ceremony spoke of the publication of the book "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, pages of His Life" in the Italian language as a marked event in Italy's cultural life. The same appraisal of the event is given by the Italian press. This book, writes the weekly EUROPEO constitutes pages of the history of the Soviet Union and its people. This is the biography of the Soviet leader, a valuable illustration of the main directions of the USSR's policy. This is an exceptional document.

On the dust-cover of the book the publishing firm Rizzoli quotes Leonid Brezhnev's words addressed to the Italian reader: "Our people since olden times has been entertaining kind sentiments to Italy which gave to mankind Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo, Dante and Verdi, Garibaldi and Gramsci. There is no need to simplify the history of relations between our states: it knows positive and negative pages. At the same time the historical experience has confirmed and confirms the simple but important truth: Peace and concord have always been of benefit to Europe and to all peoples."

PCF'S MARCHAIS COMMENTS ON ECONOMY, FOREIGN POLICY

LD241238 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Paris, 24 Mar, TASS--Georges Marchais, the secretary-general of the French Communist Party [PCF], last night broadcast on television within the framework of preparation for the coming presidential elections.

The main cause of the acute crisis of the country, he said, is the policy of ensuring high profits of the capitalist monpolies. In the last seven years these profits were doubled, while 800,000 jobs were abolished in industry. Compared with 1974, industrial production in France practically remained at the same level. Production of steel in the country has been reduced, and the same applies to coal, machine tools, textiles and seagoing ships. Georges Marchais stressed the need of resuming the economic growth. This is precisely the purpose of the proposals, advanced by the Communist Party, including a rise in the purchasing capacity of the workers, which would lead to an increase in domestic consumption, a shorter working week, economic reforms, and nationalisation of a whole series of large enterprises.

The candidate from the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais, pointed out, is the only presidential candidate who advanced a clear-cut programme, designed to overcome the crisis, and proposed that a government be set up which would include communists and socialists. Today, just as in the past, the working people can rely on the communists, who are fully resolved to defend their interests and to make their demands be heeded, he emphasized.

Turning to international affairs, the secretary-general of the French Communist Party denounced the noisy Western campaign concerning an "imminent war", for the only purpose of stepping up the arms race. Notwithstanding the most serious crisis in history, he recalled, imperialism has not been able to unleash another world war in the last 35 years. This is a result of the change in the balance of forces in the world thanks to the greater influence of the socialist countries, the national liberation movement and the struggle by the working class of the capitalist countries.

Georges Marchais emphasized that France must carry through an active foreign policy, aimed at the strengthening of peace, at disarmament and extention of international cooperation.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SPAIN, ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN VIEWED

LD270724 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] According to reports from Madrid, the tense situation which has resulted from the accelerated activities of various subversive elements persists in Spain. International affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev notes that the government, parliament and political parties in Spain are currently discussing measures to normalize the political situation. It deteriorated as a result of provocative actions by extreme rightwing forces and recent acts of terrorism by extremists in the Basque provinces.

The actions of extremists and rightwing forces, who are striving to inflame the situation still further, are being condemned by representatives of all democratic parties and trade union organizations. A declaration published recently by the Spanish Communist Party says that by carrying out acts of terrorism against military personnel the forces which are hostile to Spanish democracy would like to provoke the army into interfering in the country's political life, thereby striking a most serious blow against the Constitution, democracy and civil liberties.

After lengthy consultations, the government decided to take additional measures in the struggle against terrorism. In particular, the armed forces have already been brought in to guard sea and land borders in regions where terrorist groups are operating. Parliament is urgently studying a government bill to protect the Constitution from the encroachments of extremists and extreme rightwingers.

In this complex situation leftwing forces are stressing the need to fight actively against criminal actions by subversive elements of all persuasions. At the same time they are demanding that strict parliamentary control over the wide-ranging powers accorded to the army and police be guaranteed within the framework of the Constitution so as to prevent the intensification of conservative sentiments in the army.

It is symbolic that the current deterioration in the situation in the country is being exploited by some of the bourgeois press which is plainly obeying the dictates of certain external forces in order to whip up a slanderous anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign. In particular it is spreading the completely false notion that the Soviet Union is allegedly interested in the restoration of a rightwing, totalitarian regime in Spain. This political trick is obviously designed to distract the attention of Spanish public opinion from generally known evidence of the ties between the extreme rightwing participants in the abortive military putsch of 23 February and certain U.S. circles and the sympathetic attitude of those circles towards the Spanish putschists.

The authors of the provocative anti-Soviet and anticommunist fabrications currently being published in a number of Spanish newspapers and the forces inciting them in this campaign are obviously hoping that the propagation of anti-Soviet slander will in fact enable them to push Spain further to the right, although they themselves are swearing loyalty to Spanish democracy with all their might and main.

MOSCOW PERSIAN WARNS IRANIANS AGAINST SLANDER

GF261333 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 25 Mar 81

[(?Georgiy) Andreyev commentary: "The Hypocrisy of Mr Farsi"]

[Excerpts] On the second anniversary of the Iranian revolution, an Iranian delegation of persons famous both in Iran and the Soviet Union--including Messrs Farsi, Sorush and Shari'at-Madari--visited the Soviet Union. The arrival of this delegation from a neighboring country created an opportunity for the Soviet people to demonstrate their hospitality and friendly feelings toward the Iranian people and their solidarity and good wishes for Iran's historic revolution.

In a press conference in Moscow, Mr Farsi, the head of the delegation, said the aim of the delegation's visit was to familiarize Soviet social circles with the Islamic revolution in Iran and also to learn about the way of life of the people who carried out the October Revolution.

During the 26th CPSU Congress, Brezhnev announced that communists respect the religious beliefs of Muslims. In response to such a statement, our country's system and beliefs have been slandered. Anti-Soviet attacks, slander and lies broadcast under any pretext have never helped those who issue them.

The unworthy attempts to darken the Iranian revolution's relations with the Soviet Union or any (?attempts) to arouse the animosity of the Iranian people against their northern neighbor will only harm this revolution. Some people in Iran who are making false accusations against the Soviet Union's internal and foreign policies may have this in mind. In this case, these individuals are acting against the Islamic Republic and to the disadvantage of the Iranian people.

CPSU DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO ALGERIA

Delegation Members

LD270835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Departure of CPSU Delegation for Algeria"]

[Text] At the invitation of Algeria's National Liberation Front a CPSU delegation headed by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, left Moscow for the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria 22 March. The delegation comprises G.P. Pavlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Lipetskiy Obkom, Yu.A. Sklyarov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief editor of PRAVDA, and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by executives of the CPSU Central Committee.

Among those seeing the delegation off was A. Amrani, Algeria's charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

Rashidov Speech, Departure

LD261410 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1128 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Algiers, 26 Mar (TASS)--The CPSU delegation headed by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, left Algeria for home today. At the international airport, the delegation was seen off by Slimane Hoffmann, member of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Central Committee and chairman of the FLN Central Committee External Relations Commission, other responsible officials of the FLN central apparatus and Vasiliy Rykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

Before his departure, the head of the Soviet delegation said:

In leaving friendly Algeria, we, the members of the CPSU delegation, would like first of all to express our deep gratitude to the FLN, the country's party and state leadership and all the Algerian people for the warmth and hospitality shown to us during our visit. The warm reception and the attention paid to the delegation we take as an expression of the sincere friendship and mutual understanding which is characteristic of the relations between the CPSU and the FLN, between the Soviet and Algerian peoples.

During our delegation's stay in your beautiful country, we had fruitful talks with an FLN delegation and meetings with Algerian statesmen and public figures. We attach particular significance to an important talk with Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic and FLN secretary general.

The CPSU delegation can state with satisfaction that the opinions it expressed in the course of the talks on questions under discussion fully coincided with the opinions of the Algerian side. This applies not only to matters of bilateral relations between our parties and states, but also to Arab and other international problems. Our joint assessments are set out in a communique for the press.

I would like particularly to stress that the two sides unanimously stressed the need for a further strengthening of the unity of all progressive, peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace and international security, for the freedom and independence of the peoples, and against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism.

For me, having had the opportunity to visit Algeria previously, the changes in your country are clearly apparent. In recent years dozens of up-to-date industrial enterprises have been built and definite successes have been achieved in the development of national culture, health, people's education and other fields.

We are returning home deeply satisfied with the results of our visit. We wish the friendly Algerian people and the FLN great successes in the struggle for building a new society, good luck and prosperity.

ISRAEL CP OFFERS ONLY 'REALISTIC ALTERNATIVE'

LD261457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 81 p 5

[Igor Tarutin "Commentator's Column": "A Realistic Alternative"]

[Text] The political shock caused in Israel by the Knesset decision to hold early elections this summer is being gradually replaced by election fever. The motley conglomeration of numerous parties and groupings is already preparing for the approaching battles.

Public opinion polls show that the opposition Labor Party has the best chance of success. However, judging from its leaders' statements, this party's policy does not promise Israelis any radical changes. Thus Shimon Peres, who is expected to be prime minister, has stated openly that he "does not foresee any substantial change of policy."

In other words, in the event of its coming to power the Labor Party intends to implement the former course, although it was that course which led the Begin coalition into a government crisis and the whole country into an acute socioeconomic crisis. These crises are based first and foremost on the consequences of unrestrained expansionism at the expense of neighboring Arab countries and the desire to hold on to the occupied lands at whatever cost.

More and more Israelis are beginning to understand the dangers of this course. A protest movement against the authorities' adventurist policy is growing among broad strata of the public. The other day the creation of a party to be called the "Movement for Peace and Civil Liberties" was announced in Jerusalem. According to the new party's leaders it is opposed to the occupation of Arab lands, seeing it as the main obstacle to "the process of achieving peace."

The members of the "Peace Today" organization have stepped up their actions considerably. They have mobilized thousands of people in a campaign of protest against the new intensification of activity in colonizing Palestinian lands. Israeli communists march in the vanguard of this movement. They consistently pursue the line reasserted by the 19th Communist Party of Israel Congress. Its decisions state that establishing an all-embracing, just and lasting peace in the Near East demands the complete withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the occupied territories and the implementation of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights to self-determination and the creation of their own sovereign state.

The Communist Party of Israel calls for all the country's progressive forces to rally closely around the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, which is headed by the Communists. It notes that this front is the only force in Israel which offers a realistic alternative to the ruling circles' senseless policy.

U.S. BACKS EGYPTIAN, SUDANESE HOSTILITY TO LIBYA

LD262338 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Mar 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The anti-Libyan campaign in Sudan and Egypt is growing. The Sudanese leadership has called for the expulsion of Libya from the Arab League, while AL-AHRAM has heaped abuse and threats on Tripoli, the Libyan leadership and the people of the Jamahiriyah. Why are the Egyptian and Sudanese leaders doing this? The Libyan Jamahiriyah is an active member of the National Front for Steadfastness and Cooperation and pursues a straight anti-imperialist foreign policy which is in full agreement with the resolutions of Arab conferences. Also, it is a stabilizing factor in the region. Tunisian-Libyan relations have been normalized. Libya has made a considerable contribution to halting the bloody civil war in Chad. Furthermore, it provides comprehensive support to national liberation movements, foremost among them the Palestinian resistance movement. All this is anathema to the imperialists who have tried more than once to create internal difficulties and incite neighboring countries against it.

There have been many such campaigns since 1969 when the Libyan people became truly independent. Such campaigns were staged following the Libyan decisions to eliminate foreign bases, nationalize the oil industry, the capitulationist Camp David deal, etc. It is well known that the imperialists have not been able to make the Libyan people deviate from the path they have chosen, and now the United States is trying to incite Egypt and Sudan against Libya. The former two are countries whose leaders are not only talking about their readiness to cooperate with Washington and Tel Aviv but are actively disengaging from the Arab struggle against imperialist and Zionist intrigues by providing land for the establishment of military bases aimed at Arab states. This is the real cause for the anti-Libyan campaign waged by Egypt and the Sudan at the behest of Washington, a campaign which is in total contradiction to the interests of the Egyptian and the Sudanese peoples and, indeed, of all the Arabs.

PLO'S MOSCOW ENVOY VISITS ARMENIAN CAPITAL

LD261529 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 1

[ARMENPRESS report: "Reception at Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] On 18 March B.Ye. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Dr Muhammad M.I. ash-Sha'ir, PLO permanent representative in Moscow, who is currently visiting Yerevan.

During a conversation which took place in a friendly atmostphere, B.Ye. Sarkisov pointed out that Armenia's working people, in common with all Soviet people, view the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for their legitimate rights with understanding and sympathy. He told the visitor of the Armenian SSR's achievements within the fraternal family of Soviet peoples in every sphere of life and briefed him on the prospects for developing the republic's economy, science and culture.

Dr Muhammad M.I. ash-Sha'ir conveyed cordial greetings and wishes for the prosperity of Armenia's working people from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and pointed out that the Palestinian people value highly their friendship with the Soviet people and the latter's solidarity with the Palestinians' liberation struggle. He expressed thanks for his warm welcome and the assistance given in staging the "Palestinian People's Life and Struggle" exhibition in Yerevan.

SYRIAN CP RESOLUTION PRAISES CPSU CONGRESS RESULTS

LD262350 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Mar 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] In Damascus an enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party has been held.

The press published the statement which said that the meeting discussed the report of the Syrian Communist Party delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress and an appropriate resolution was passed. The resolution said that 26th CPSU Congress was of international importance. It said that the congress was very important in relation to solving the main problems facing mankind, guaranteeing peace in the world, consolidating detente and preventing a nuclear disaster.

The resolution said that the Syrian communists warmly welcomed the Soviet peace proposals and confirmed that the enlarged meeting welcomed in the name of all Syrian communists the firm support provided by the USSR to the just cause of the Arab national movement struggling against imperialism, Zionism and local mercenary reaction, for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories, and for the realization of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and establish their own independent state.

The meeting pointed out that all the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress, and foremost Brezhnev's report, were a program of struggle for the current struggle of peoples against injustice and war and the forces of imperialism and reaction.

PRAVDA NOTES TERMS OF BELIZE INDEPENDENCE ACCORD

LD261557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 5

[S. Svistunov article: "Independence for the People of Belize"]

[Excerpts] Representatives of Britain, Guatemala and Belize have signed an agreement in London designed to regulate mutual relations among these countries in connection with the question of granting Belize independence.

Last November the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution which makes it incumbent on Britain, whose possession Belize still remains, to grant this country independence by the end of the 36th UN General Assembly session, that is during the period from September through December of this year.

In 1940 Guatemala declared the 1859 agreement [delineating Guatemala-Belize border] invalid and claimed rights to the territory of Belize. Since 1966 it has been designated in official Guatemalan documents as an "eastern department of Guatemala". The British Government found itself in quite a delicate situation. On the one hand it was striving to establish closer political and economic ties with Latin American countries, especially with rightwing military dictatorships including Guatemala. On the other hand, allowing the annexation of Belize by Guatemala would have meant jeopardizing its relations with many states of the continent. Under these conditions London had to engage in intensive maneuvering in search of a compromise solution.

However, this haggling by London with the reactionary Guatemalan regime at the expense of the territorial integrity and national interests of the people of Belize aroused the indignation of this country's inhabitants. Voicing their opinion, Belize Premier George Price has repeatedly declared: "We do not want to be transformed from a British colony into a Guatemalan province."

In the end London was forced to take up a tougher stance. This January, during talks which took place in Kingston (Jamaica), N. Ridley, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, assured Belize Premier G. Price that Britain would implement the UN General Assembly decision on granting Belize its independence regardless of whether it succeeded in reaching an "amicable" agreement with Guatemala. In the end the interested parties came to a compromise agreement. All the details are not yet known. According to some reports, Guatemala has basically renounced its claims to the territory of Belize in exchange for a promise of free access to the Caribbean ports on the Belize coast.

Thus, all the indications are that this year Belize will join the ranks of young independent states. For the time being the regime of internal self-government introduced in 1964 is still in operation there. Questions of foreign policy, defense and internal security come under the competence of the British governor general. Executive power is exercised by the government headed by Premier G. Price, leader of the ruling People's United Party.

The economy of Belize, into which British and North American monopolies have made profound inroads, is based mainly on agricultural production. Sugar and citrus fruits make up 80 percent of the country's exports. Forestry has been placed on a broad footing: The Belize pine, redwood, rosewood, "dye tree"--logwood--and cedar are famed throughout the world.

In the south of the country foreign monopolies (Exxon, Phillips, International Nickel, Wetherford International, Canadian Superior and others) are actively prospecting for oil and gas. Specialists believe that in the province of Toledo and on Belize's continental shelf there may be major deposits of "black gold."

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS ON NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION VIEWED

LD261507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 81 p 6

[Article by Dr of Historical Sciences K. Khachaturov: "Nicaragua's New Day"]

[Excerpts] Managua-Moscow--Washington has always regarded Nicaragua--this small Central American country with a population of approximately 2.5 million--as one of its key bases in the Western Hemisphere. The country has been used repeatedly by U.S. imperialism for aggressive sallies against its neighbors. Thus, in 1954 President D. Eisenhower turned Nicaragua into a bridgehead for armed intervention against Guatemala and the overthrow of the constitutional government there. In 1961 President J. Kennedy used Nicaragua for aggression against Cuba. President R. Nixon sent Somoza marines as personal bodyguards. But for President J. Carter's military-political aid to Anastasio Somoza, the last dictator, he could not have hung on to power for so long. U.S. support enabled Somoza to commit the mass annihilation of the peaceful population, virtual genocide which turned many villages and cities into a heap of rubble. Some 50,000 dead, 100,000 injured and 40,000 orphaned children--this was the sacrifice paid by the people who overthrew the inhuman, terrorist regime 19 July 1979 under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev named Nicaragua among those countries where the peoples' revolutionary struggle has been crowned with victory in recent years. The national democratic, anti-imperialist revolution in Nicaragua is a significant landmark in the history of the Latin American liberation movement. Developing in the mainstream of the world liberation process with its universal, fundamental principles, the Nicaraguan revolution demonstrated the originality of the ways and forms of national and social liberation.

Originality distinguishes the country's political structure. The vanguard of the Nicaraguan people is the FSLN, which exercises power jointly with the leading junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Council of State. Various parties and public organizations operate within the framework of the patriotic front. The role of the trade unions is growing.

The FSLN heads the national leadership of nine men, each of whom, having been through the tough school of armed struggle, has the highest military-political rank of "Commander of the Revolution." Their age is one indication of the revolution's youth. The collective leadership reveres its fallen leaders. The only order instituted by the revolution is named for Carlos Fonseca Amador, the FSLN's founder. In young people's eyes this patriot, who fell in battle, appears as a patriarch.

The book "A Nicaraguan in Moscow" was published recently in Managua. Its author participated in the world youth and students festival in Moscow. The author's foreword to the book ends with these words: "My most ardent desire is peace and progress for mankind." This book was written by Carlos Fonseca Amador. In the country great love surrounds the name of Augusto Cesar Sandino, whom the French communist writer Henri Barbusse called the "general of free people."

A country road leads through dense palm thickets to the small town of Niquinohomo. In the central square is a single-story stone house with an inner yard--a "patio." A museum was recently created in this house, where Sandino was born. The red and black banner of Sandino's partisan army bears these proud words which became the motto of the revolution: "It is better to die a patriot than to live a slave. Liberty or death!" One of the photographs shows Sandino with Farabundo Marti, his secretary and staff member of the partisan army, for whom the patriotic front for the national liberation of El Salvador has now been named.

Close moral and political bonds linking the national patriotic forces of Central America are an old tradition of the peoples of this region, who are united by unity of language and culture and by common goals in the struggle against U.S. imperialism. Sandino was villainously murdered by Somoza's mercenaries. The anti-imperialist thrust of the Nicaraguan revolution has deep roots and is a legitimate reaction to the legalized policy of terrorism inspired by U.S. imperialism.

Today three counterrevolutionary forces are actively opposed to the FSLN: fragments of the Somoza regime entrenched in the neighboring countries of Honduras and Guatemala, the proimperialist bourgeoisie and "ultraleftists."

Subversive activities against the revolution have been mounted by ill-assorted leftist, Trotskiyist and Maoist groupings, many of which have links with the CIA. In their practical actions, particularly at sharp turning points in Latin American history, Trotskiyism and Maoism have shown themselves the bitterest enemies of national liberation. In recent decades Latin America has been shaken by three major revolutionary upheavals: Cuba in 1959, Chile in 1970 and Nicaragua in 1979. Trotskiyists and Maoists invariably fulfilled the shameful role of fellow travelers of counterrevolution. Among the political parties and groups in Nicaragua only the activities of the Maoists and Trotskiyists, who raised an armed hand against the revolution and degenerated into gangs of criminals, are now banned.

The chief threat to the revolutionary gains stems from American imperialism. Contrary to the facts and to logic, the Washington administration is attempting to identify the just national liberation struggle of the peoples of Central America and their demands for noninterference in internal affairs with "international terrorism." American politicians and propagandists slanderously go on about the country's interference in Salvadoran affairs and about Nicaragua's being turned into the United States' "soft underbelly." To the accompaniment of these lies U.S. imperialism is using political and economic blackmail methods against the legitimate government of Nicaragua and is canceling loans, including loans to buy food.

Imperialism is openly encroaching upon Nicaragua's national sovereignty. C. di Giovanni, vice president of the "International Consultative Group" with its center in Washington and a former CIA executive, recently prepared a confidential report with the frightening title "U.S. Policy and the Marxist Threat in Central America," in which he gave the White House the following recommendation: "It will be impossible to overthrow Nicaragua's present government without armed action."

Washington is using the territory of Honduras for armed provocations against Nicaragua and bandit raids by Somoza's epigones. In Managua's Revolution Square tens of thousands of people recently took their leave of young fighters brutally murdered by bandits. In Afghanistan I have witnessed similar crimes by the Basmachis entrenched in Pakistan. Different countries and different paths of the revolutionary process, but how similar are the bloody hand of counterrevolution and the methods of its bosses. And these are manifestations of the selfsame international terrorism which Washington tires to ascribe to anyone it likes, but not to imperialism and its agents.

The people of Nicaragua are responding to the threat to their national independence and to the revolution's gains by closing their ranks, enhancing vigilance and creating a people's volunteer corps. The Nicaraguan people sincerely strive for peace and for normal relations with all countries, including the United States. As Tomas Borge, member of the FSLN national leadership and minister of the interior, told us, "we want to shed perspiration, not blood." The people of Nicaragua need external conditions which would ensure them the resolution of the urgent tasks of independent development.

The complexity of the solution of these tasks is determined by the fact that the revolution inherited an indigent country plundered by the dictatorial regime. Thus, the foreign debt stood at almost $2 billion. However, what I have managed to see convinces me that the revolutionary power has achieved impressive results in a short time. In just 1 year unemployment has fallen from 40 to 17 percent, firm prices have been fixed for essentials, and inflation has been halted.

There has been a more than threefold reduction in illiteracy as the result of a mass campaign to eliminate it.

Of course, the revolution is faced with considerable difficulties in reconstructing the country. Previously, for example, basic foodstuffs--beans, corn, sorghum--were imported from the United States; now the country must rely on its own production. A considerable proportion of currency receipts goes to buy oil. Sometimes unexpected things happen. According to statistics, Nicaragua occupies fifth place in the world in terms of sugar consumption. But in the north of the country fighters in the volunteer army for the liquidation of illiteracy discovered regions where the population did not even know the taste of sugar. Now it is included in the food ration there, and the planning organs have had to reduce exports.

...The strenuous pace of the revolution demands laconicism and concise language. The friendly term of address "companero"--comrade--has been replaced by the abreviated word "compa," and Nicaraguan by the world "Nica." We wish you new victories in peaceful creation, glorious Nicaraguan revolution!

U.S. SEEKING 'CONTROL' OVER ARGENTINE NAVY

PY262049 Paris AFP in Spanish 1602 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Mar (AFP)--The Soviet magazine AMERICA DEL SUR [SOUTH AMERICA] wrote this week that the United States wants to exert control over the modern Argentine Naval Forces for rapid intervention in case of changes of regimes in South America or Africa.

The magazine stated that Washington has great interest in the Argentine Fleet, the most powerful one in Latin America, which represents a considerable force and is equipped with modern weapons.

According to this magazine, the U.S. plans are charging the Argentine Fleet with the responsibility of protecting the maritime communications which are strategically important for imperialism in Latin America and in Africa, in case of changes of regimes in these regions.

According to this Soviet magazine, a distribution of tasks with these characteristics between the United States and Argentina would allow Washington to economize forces and funds, on the one hand, and to make less obvious the U.S. military presence in the South Atlantic, on the other hand.

The magazine AMERICA LATINA [as received] which is published here stated that this strategy has special importance for Washington which is increasingly thinking of a nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union.

For this reason the United States is reviewing its policy toward Argentina, whose trade with the United States has experienced a reduction due to the violations of human rights in Argentina, the magazine stated.

The Soviet magazine concluded that Washington will increase its arms supply to Buenos Aires and will try to exploit the development of the Argentine military industry.

According to this magazine, the United States is exerting pressures on the Argentine Government to urge bilateral cooperation in the military field.

EDITORIAL HAILS CPSU'S INSPIRATIONAL ROLE

LD261603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "At the Head of the People, For the People"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress gave Soviet people a powerful charge of creative energy. Its historic decisions open up inspiring prospects for communist creation in the 11th 5-Year Plan and strengthen the urban and rural workers' determination to implement successfully the projected program for the country's economic and social development.

"Our goal--communism--is an imposing one," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in the CPSU Central Committee report. "And each labor success, each year of heroic achievements, each 5-year plan brings us closer to this goal. It is from this viewpoint that the party assesses the forthcoming 5-year period. There is a great deal to do. Great and complex tasks must be resolved. But we will resolve them, we will resolve them unfailingly."

Soviet people link their revolutionary optimism and their firm confidence in the future inextirably with their dear party and its leading activity in all spheres of societys life. The congress' work showed once again that Soviet people's hearts and minds are merged with the party of communists, which selflessly serves the working people and steadily follows Lenin's course. "We are optimists because we believe in our party. We know that the path it indicates is the only correct path!" These words from the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th congress are now being heard in all languages and dialects of our mulitnational family.

Lenin's party is truly the inflexible pivot of Soviet society. Retaining its class basis, continuing to be the party of the working class, it has united all strata of Soviet society on its positions and become the party of the entire people. Today the CPSU numbers about 17.5 million fighters. Recruiting to its ranks the most aware and authorizative people from the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia, the party acts as the vanguard of the builders of communism and leads them along the true read to the great goal.

"We textile workers," V.N. Golubeva, weaver at the Ivanovo worsted combine, said from the congress rostrum, "have the term warp. It means the lengthwise threads determining a fabric's main properties and giving it the necessary durability. On hearing Leonid Ilich's report I proudly thought: From what strong yarns our Soviet socialist system is woven. How firm its warp is! It is the monolithic unity of the party and people. It is the indestructible alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and our people's intelligentsia. It is the wise Leninist policy of the CPSU and its Central Committee."

Considering comprehensively in its policy the interests and requirements of all classes and social groups, nations and nationalities and all generations, the CPSU is the organizing nucleus of the socialist social system. The party ensures the coordinated functioning of the soviets, trade unions, Komsomol and all state and public organizations and coordinates their activity for the successful solution of the tasks of communist building.

The CPSU exists for the people and serves the people. Its slogan is everything for man, everything for the benefit of man! This policy requirement is the point of departure for a party-based, political approach to the economy. Hence the national economy's more profound turn toward the diverse tasks linked with the improvement of Soviet people's welfare. Hence the aim toward a resolute turn toward predominantly intensive factors of development and the improvement of the efficiency and quality of all work.

The party has advanced and comprehensively justified a package of measures ensuring the expansion of opportunities in the 11th 5-Year Plan for the harmonious material and spiritual life of our country's peoples. It aims at an increase in the population's real incomes, the creation of favorable conditions for the all-round development of the individual, highly productive labor, the strengthening of the health of the country's citizens and the improvement of their leisure, the development of education, science and culture--everything which makes up the socialist way of life.

In elaborating a policy in the interests of all peoples of the country, the CPSU constantly consults with them on the most important questions of economic and social development and heeds public opinion keenly. The universal discussion of the draft "Basic Guidelines", the valuable proposals, addenda and amendments submitted for it enriched this document and made it possible to consider more fully in it the people's requirments and requests and to determine better ways of satisfying them more fully.

Combining in its policy the experience of the masses and the creative energy of workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia, the CPSU enjoys their all-round support and ensures the successful fulfillment of the plans for communist building. In the light of the impressive new achievements of our great creation, the party's leading, organizing role in Soviet society is being revealed more vividly. It is distinguished by a Leninist style of work--a scientific style organically combining high ideological fiber and efficiency, a style excluding subjectivity and complacency, contradicting any manifestation of bureaucratism and formalism.

The party is seeking the steady enhancement of the militancy and activeness of its organizations, which are now faced with the task of bringing to the congress ideas to every Soviet person and explaining and propagandizing the congress documents in close connection with life and the labor collectives' plans.

Continuing its course toward the further development of intraparty democracy and collectivity of leadership in all its links, the CPSU at the same time attaches special significance to the communists' personal responsibility for the matter in hand. To use Lenin's words, they are called on to march "ahead of all in terms of labor discipline and vigor." Membership in Lenin's great party obliges each of its fighters to live always by the interests of the people, to assert communist ideals by his labor and behavior, and to boost people's enthusiasm by the strength of the party's word and his personal example.

People's peaceful life and creative labor, their prosperity and spiritual growth--that is what the communists are working and struggling for: The Soviet people believe the party's cause to be their vital cause, trust it undividedly, and firmly march along the path outlined by the party--to communism.

CPSU CONGRESS POLICY ON NATIONALITIES VIEWED

LD270054 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] The 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party held in Moscow recently examined, among other things, the development of relations between the Soviet nationalities. Yuriy Rogachev elaborates:

More than 100 nationalities and ethnic groups live in the Soviet Union. It was not easy therefore to solve the nationalities question in this country. Before the 1917 socialist revolution many nationalities of Russia were underdeveloped; some were on a stage of primitive development. Several dozen national minorities had no written language of their own. From the outset the Soviet Government had geared its social and economic policies to the need of bringing the economic development of the outlying regions up to the development of the central regions of Russia. That task has been accomplished. Great cooperation between all the nationalities and the disinterested assistance of the Russian people have played a major part. The underdeveloped regions no longer exist in the Soviet Union.

In Soviet times all the Soviet nationalities and ethnic groups have reached an approximately-the-same high level in their economic, social and cultural development. They enjoy equal political rights and benefit from free education at all levels, free medical services, government pensions, and allowances drawn without any preliminary contribution. All the able-bodied citizens here are provided with jobs. There is no discrimination in pay on nationality grounds. Everyone gets equal pay for equal amounts of work done. The standard of living is high all over the country. No matter what nationality or Soviet republic we may take as an example.

This does not mean, of course, that no more questions concerning relations between nationalities arise in this country. In recent years there has been a considerable growth in some republics of the number of citizens of non-indigenous nationalities. These have their own specific needs in terms of language, culture, and everyday life. Ways should be found of meeting them. The national sentiments and national dignity of every person, Leonid Brezhnev said at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, are respected in our country. The Soviet Communist Party has fought and will always take a determined stand against chauvinism or nationalism, against any nationalistic aberrations, whether it is, say, anti-Semitism or Zionism, because these are alien to the nature of socialism.

We are against tendencies, Leonid Brezhnev went on, aimed at an artificial obliteration of national identities, and to a fuller extent we consider their artifical fanning up inadmissible.

Such is the policy of the Soviet Communist Party on the nationalities issue. Its realization and the intensive economic and social development of each of the republics speeds up the process of their coming closer together in every field. National cultures are thriving and enriching one another. The molding is taking place of the culture of the whole Soviet people, a new social and multinational community.

SHEVARDNADZE REPORTS ON POSTCONGRESS TASKS

LD251633 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM "information report on Georgian CP Central Committee plenum"]

[Text] A Georgian CP Central Committee plenum was held 19 March. G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, gave information on the draft long-term plan for the Georgian CP Central Committee's work to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress for 1981-85.

The plenum approved the long-term plan for the Georgian CP Central Committee's work to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress for 1981-85. The plenum examined organizational questions. The plenum confirmed N.Sh. Dzhanberidze as chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Culture Department. The plenum confirmed A.I. Zedgenidze as chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Defense Industry Department. G.I. Mamatsashvili was approved as chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Land Reclamation and Water Resources Department. E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, addressed the plenum.

RASHIDOV GIVES REPORT ON POST CONGRESS TASKS

LD251031 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Mar 81 pp 1-3

[UZTAG Report: "The 26th CPSU Congress Decisions--Into Action: A Meeting of the Republic's Party Aktiv"]

[Excerpt] Uzbekistan's working people greeted with tremendous enthusiasm the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The provisions and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee report and of the concluding speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the documents adopted by the forum of the country's communists have become a concrete action program for working people in the republic's cities and villages and have armed them with a clear view of further communist creation.

The results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of Uzbekistan's party organization arising from the congress decisions and from the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed at a meeting of the republic's party aktiv held in Tashkent 11 March. Taking part were members and candidate members of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, members of the Uzbek CP Auditing Commission, party gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, leaders and secretaries of the party organizations of ministries and departments, executives of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers, the Uzbek Trade Unions Council, the republic People's Control Committee and the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee, and forerunners in industrial and agricultural production.

A report on the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the republic party organization's tasks arising from the congress decisions and from the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was delivered by Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

The 26th CPSU Congress took place in Moscow 23 February through 3 March, Sh. R. Rashidov said. The Soviet communists' historic forum is described everywhere as a major event of world significance. The congress heard and discussed the CPSU Central Committee's report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the party's next tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy, which were put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Expressing the opinion of all party organizations and all working people, the congress fully and wholly approved the Leninist course and practical activity of the party's Central Committee. The congress approved the CPSU Central Committee's report and proposed that all party organizations be guided in their work by the provisions and tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the report.

This outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism sums up the results of the Communist Party's multifaceted activity and the Soviet people's selfless labor and clearly defines the aims and tasks of the party's socioeconomic policy at the present stage. The report arms the party with new theoretical conclusions, indicates ways of revolving practical tasks and directs all Soviet people toward high end results.

A prominent place in the report is occupied by a well-argued analysis of the international situation and the world revolutionary process. It puts forward our party's constructive new proposals aimed at ensuring lasting peace and averting the threat of nuclear war.

All the most important events of recent years provide irrefutable evidence that the main force in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, social progress and the peoples' happiness is the world socialist system. The report reveals multifaceted forms of strengthening the Soviet Union's friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, and their close collaboration. In the fraternal parties' unanimous opinion Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report is a program for communists' actions in the struggle for socialism and peace, for building the developed socialist society and for strengthening the socialist countries' cohesion.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are doing everything in their power to ensure peaceful conditions for building communism in the USSR and to expose and thwart the actions of aggressive imperialist forces and defend peace.

A most important place in the work of the 26th congress was occupied by questions of CPSU socioeconomic policy. It was noted with great satisfaction that in the 10th 5-Year Plan a major new step was taken in creating the material and technical base of communism. The most important result of the last 5-year plan is that the political and basic socio-economic tasks outlined by the 25th party congress were successfully fulfilled.

Analyzing the results of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the 26th CPSU Congress, while giving due credit for the work done, pointed out difficulties, shortcomings and unresolved problems. The party knows them well and is doing everything possible to remove the obstacles which are hindering economic growth.

The march of the 10th 5-Year Plan on Uzbek soil was marked by the magnitude of deeds and the scope of achievements. Soviet Uzbekistan successfully fulfilled the basic tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan. During those years the republic's economy, science and culture developed rapidly and the people's prosperity increased steadily.

From the congress platform we reported to the party and all the Soviet people that the republic kept with honor the word it gave at the 25th CPSU Congress. For the first time in the history of cotton growing in the country, it passed the 6 million mark. Last year a record quantity of cotton was sold--6,237,000 tons, and in the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole Uzbekistan's kolkhozes and sovkhozes gave the motherland 28.5 million tons of cotton--4 million tons more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan.

The 26th CPSU Congress approved an impressive program for the country's economic and social development for the eighties. On the basis of the high economic potential of the developed socialist society the congress defined a course toward a more profound turn in the economy toward the resolution of multifaceted tasks associated with increasing the people's prosperity.

In the eighties we have to finish transferring the economy onto a footing of intensive development, bring all sectors of the national economy up to advanced standards of science and technology, sharply increase labor productivity and quality and ensure the full utilization of the country's tremendous economic, production, scientific and technical potential, the all-around saving of all types of resources and the improvement of work quality. This is the essence of the party's economic strategy at the present stage. This policy met with the unanimous approval of all Soviet people.

In the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress we must do tremendous work to improve leadership of the republic's national economy. Above all it is necessary to implement a system of measures to consistently increase the people's prosperity; to ensure steady economic growth; to improve the structure of social production; to consistently increase its efficiency on the basis of all-around intensification; to improve the quality of products and services in all sectors; to ensure the further acceleration of scientific and technical progress; to strengthen nature conservation; to improve management and raise the level of economic management at all levels of the economy.

The efficiency of the national economy is inseparably linked to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The building of a new society without science is simply inconceivable today.

Alongside the study of theoretical problems, scientists' efforts must be focused on discoveries capable of making genuinely revolutionary changes in production. Science must move the national economy forward and reveal and indicate in good time ways of over coming bottlenecks. It is necessary to mobilize scientists' efforts to resolve key economic questions, to strive to further develop and improve scientific research, to strengthen ties between science and production, to extend the rationalizers' and investors' movement and to step up the personal responsibility of leaders of scientific institutions, ministries and departments for the relevance of research, its effectiveness and its introduction into practice.

We discussed in detail at the 20th Uzbek CP Congress concrete tasks in the further development of all sectors of the economy, science and culture and ways of implementing them. In order to fulfill them successfully it is necessary to make fuller use of reserves and intensive factors for economic growth and to persistently master the Leninist work style.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan industrial production will be further developed. In the republic as a whole the output of industrial products must increase 28-31 percent and labor productivity--23 percent. Electricity generation will be increased to 44-45 billion kilowatt-hours by 1985. The output of mineral fertilizers will increase 40 percent.

The comprehensive development of all sectors of industry, and above all those which determine scientific and technical progress, is envisaged. It is necessary to increase the capacities of the Almalykskiy mining and metallurgical combine and the Bekabadskiy metallurgical combine and to commission capacities at the Tashkenskiy tractor plant, the Angrenskaya GRES-2, the cotton textiles combines in the cities of Andizhan and Nukus, and knitwear and other enterprises in light industry and also the food industry.

In this connection, as the 26th CPSU Congress stressed, we must ensure the preferential development rate of Group "B" sectors compared with the growth rates of Group "A" sectors. This task is not set by chance. Concern for the good of man and for improving his life and living conditions is the supreme law of our party's activity.

In 1985 we must produce 560-570 million square meters of cotton and silk textiles, 480,000-485,000 tons of vegetable oil and more than 1 billion standard cans of fruit and vegetables.

That is why increasing the output and improving the quality of goods for the population must become a subject of special concern for party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, all soviet and economic organs and trade unions, all sectors of industry and all enterprises and organizations. To this end it is necessary to further develop industry in small cities, rayon centers and workers settlements. This is not simply an economic matter, but a political matter of great social significance. We must now redouble and treble our efforts in the cause of the planned satisfaction of the population's demand for consumer goods and services.

We must continue to improve the structure of industrual production and build up the capacities of the fuel and energy complex and we must increase the scale of the creation, assimilation and introduction of new high-efficiency technology. Measures are outlined for improving the quality and reducing the prime cost of output produced and for extending and renewing the range and product mix of construction materials. It is necessary to do everything to bring local types of raw material and other materials into circulation and to make savings in everything--great and small.

Much is to be done to improve the forms of production organization and improve production ties between sectors of industry and individual enterprises. The level of specialization, coproduction and concentration of production will be raised and the scale of retooling and modernization of existing enterprises will be extended. We must place the main emphasis on improving the utilization of production capacities and fixed capital and increasing the shift index of the operation of machines and equipment, and we must introduce more widely progressive techniques and the scientific organization of labor and production.

The implementation of these tasks will require high creative energy, initiative, enterprise, discipline and organization on the part of party committees and all workers in industry.

It is particularly important to introduce leading experience, increase cadres' responsibility and resolutely combat shortcomings.

The intensification of the economy and the improvement of its efficiency make high demands on the work of transportation and communications, particularly railroad transport. In his report at the congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the railroads, transportation and communications are lagging behind the economy's needs. These shortcomings occur in our republic too.

It is necessary to increase the railroads' traffic capacity, make more efficient use of the locomotive and freightcar pool and increase the speed of movement of freight and passenger trains. It is necessary to implement more actively measures to modernize motor transport, equip it with large-capacity trucks and trailers and semitrailers and introduce centralized shipments more widely.

In air transportation we must continue to develop the network of airports on main and local routes, equip them with modern mechanization and automation facilities and improve the overall standard of service.

The Ministry of the Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building is called upon to speed up the rate of further development of the road network, first and foremost in the regions of newly opened-up territory in the Karshinskaya Steppe and the Karakalpakskaya ASSR, and to improve the quality of highway construction and repair and the provision of roadside facilities.

Measures are outlined for speeding up schedules for the commissioning of new telephone stations and for developing other types of communications facilities.

The successful fulfillment of 5-year-plan targets depends largely on work in 1981. The results of the first 2 months show that workers in the republic's industry have made a good start. The plan for the production of gross output was 103.4 percent fulfilled. Additional articles worth R67 million were sold. All spheres coped with pledges for the above-plan sale of output.

Unfortunately, targeted [predmetnyy] leadership of industry and a state approach to the task were not ensured everywhere or in every sector. Party organizations and economic leaders must analyze and study in depth the state of affairs in those ministries and departments, enterprises and associations where laggardness has been permitted, and must adopt the necessary measures to eliminate it. Our industry, transportation and communications can and must work smoothly and steadily, work ahead of schedule, work without laggards. That is the demand of the 26th party congress, and we must fulfill it unconditionally.

The 11th 5-Year Plan sets exceptionally substantial tasks for the republic's construction workers. It is necessary to construct and commission the first power units at the Novoangrenskaya and Talimardzhanskaya GRES, the rolling mill at the Bekabadskiy V.I. Lenin metallurgical combine, the Novokokandskiy chemicals plant, major new installations for the production of ammonia and sulfuric acid and a large number of enterprises in Group B sectors, and livestock complexes and poultry units. As before, the construction of apartment blocks and social facilities will take place on a considerable scale.

The Gosplan, the republic offices of the Gosbank and the All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments and Ministries and Departments must display a more principled, persistent approach in concentrating efforts and resources on construction projects scheduled for completion and on those of greatest importance, and must seek to reduce the number of newly commenced projects and projects being constructed simultaneously.

Our main direction must be the course which ensures the speediest completion and startup of those enterprises which will ensure the greatest growth in output. It is the duty of construction and installation ministries, departments and organizations to constantly improve engineering preparations for production, increase the level of industrialization and comprehensive mechanization and labor productivity and commission production capacities and projects in the nonproduction sphere equally and comprehensively.

Special attention must be devoted to mechanizing finsihing operations. Analysis shows that finishing operations account for 22 percent of production as a whole, while 40 percent of all construction workers are directly involved in such operations.

Party committees, soviet and economic organs, ministries and departments, contractors and clients must restructure their work decisively. Priority attention must be devoted to ensuring the timely commissioning of fixed capital and production capacities, and also to the construction of housing and of municipal service facilities and sociocultural projects and to reducing uncompleted construction.

The 26th congress elaborated a broad program for the further upsurge of the people's prosperity. It provides for the improvement of all aspects of Soviet people's life. There will be an increase in the population's real income, social consumption funds, the average monthly wage of workers and employees and kolkhoz members' remuneration. Retail trade turnover and the volume of consumer services will increase 50 percent. Some 20 million square meters of housing will be constructed. Measures are envisaged to further develop education, health care and culture.

The main thing is to improve the supply of foodstuffs and also consumer goods to the population. With a view to achieving a radical solution to the problem of food supplies to population it is considered necessary to formulate a special food program.

The republic party organization's main task is--as well as increasing cotton production on the planned scale--to ensure the accelerated development of livestock raising and the all-around development of the production of forage grain and other fodder, rice, potatoes, vegetables, melons, fruit, grapes and manufactured products made from them.

We reported in detail to the 20th Uzbek CP Congress on the results of 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole. As you know, our results in agriculture were good--excellent, one may say.

Compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan the production of cotton increased 16 percent, grain--130 percent, fruit and vegetables--50 percent, meat--30 percent, milk--40 percent and eggs--60 percent.

All this is evidence of our argiculture's high production potential. Now the task is—on the basis of the results achieved—to seek a further growth in the efficiency of the agroindustrial complex and an increase in the production and improvement in the quality of agricultural products.

The main targets for the republic's agriculture for the 11th 5-Year Plan were approved by the 26th CPSU Congress. It is planned to increase the average annual volume of gross agricultural output from all categories of farms by 17-19 percent compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan.

On this basis, in 1981 we must ensure the production of at least 5.9 million tons of cotton and 2.5 million tons of grain, including 1.35 million tons of corn and 485,000 tons of rice. Kolkhozes and state farms will produce 318,000 tons of potatoes, 1.3 million tons of vegetables, 565,000 tons of melons, 310,000 tons of fruit, 470,000 tons of grapes, 27,500 tons of silk cocoons, 29,500 tons of tobacco and 320,000 tons of kenaf.

Meat production will total 320,000 tons, milk production--950,000 tons and egg production--more than 1 billion eggs.

As you can see, our targets are high, and to achieve them great organizational work is needed in the countryside.

The land is the main means of production and the basic source of wealth. Our most important task is to use land efficiently and to ensure a continuous increase in yield. We must not accept the fact that many farms still achieve low harvests even under favorable weather conditions. Last year 307 kolkhozes and sovkhozes had cotton harvests of less than 30 quintals per hectare and 82 sovkhozes had less than 20 quintals. On many farms the yield of grain and fruit crops remains low.

It is necessary everywhere to introduce progressive technology for cultivating crops and gathering the harvest, to raise the standard of arable farming persistently, to develop crop rotation, to make better use of mineral fertilizers and to prevent harvest waste.

Stockraising is an object of our particular concern. This sphere, as Leonid Ilich said, is "now the countryside's shock front." Party organizations and economic organs must show the maximum persistence and use all potential and reserves so as to implement in full the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and the measures to develop stockraising approved by the decisions of the 14th and 19th Uzbek CP Central Committee Plenums.

Water resources construction is being carried out on a large scale in the republic. The operation of the water resources systems and the reclaimed condition of the land are improving yearly. The resources being invested in water resources construction give a high return. At the same time we have instances of the misuse of resources, and cases of capital investments being diverted to other goals are persisting.

In accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress, it is planned to open up about 500,000 hectares of new lands in the republic during the 11th 5-Year Plan. The development of large tracts in the Karshinskaya, Golodnaya and Dzhizakskaya Steppes and the construction of reservoirs, irrigation channels and pumping stations will continue. Work on improving the operating service will be promoted.

The republic's Gosplan, the Ministries of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Agriculture and Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy and party and soviet organs should ensure the construction and commissioning of water resources projects strictly according to plan and within the set deadlines.

Long-term forecasts for the next 5-year period assume a low water level and an increasing shortage of water resources. This supposition is already beginning to be borne out. A complex situation is emerging in water resources as a result of insignificant precipitation last December and in the current year, and of an inadequate reserve of moisture. Under these conditions the task of accelerating in every way the planned work on overcoming the water shortage is looming large. Monitoring of the distribution and use of irrigation water must be stepped up.

An important role is assigned to chemicalization in resolving tasks of the further expansion of agriculture. We receive many mineral fertilizers, herbicides, defoliants and other chemical resources. The increase in yield depends on their correct application. Mention must be made of this because we still do not always achieve a high return from the use of fertilizers and other chemical resources. We have set up the Uzselkhozkhimiya Science-and-Production Association and established its organs in the oblasts and rayons. But there has been no perceptible improvement in the chemicalization service. The association exerts only a weak influence on improving the use of fertilizers by kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The Ministry of Agriculture must take measures to strengthen this sector of work, establish closer links with science and draw up proposals for a radical improvement in the use of chemical resources--primarily mineral fertilizers--on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

There are pressing tasks in the sphere of the mechanization of cotton growing and other sectors of agriculture. "The Basic Guidelines" envisage completing the comprehensive mechanization of cotton growing in the current 5-year period. Our cotton-growing machinery is now widely used in many socialist and developing countries. Demand for it is rising constantly. Unfortunately, the capacity and quality of some tractors, combine harvesters, machinery and equipment for cotton growing still do not always meet modern requirements. We still have every possibility of making Soviet-made cotton-growing equipment the best in the world.

In his congress report Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that, "speaking of agriculture as a whole, it is faced with the same main problem as in other sectors of the national economy--improving efficiency and quality." Our task is to strive in every way to increase agricultural productivity and the return from capital investments, to deepen and improve its ties with all sectors of the agroindustrial complex, to expand the range and improve the quality of output and to strive to increase labor productivity.

A crucial period has now begun in agriculture. Rural workers are preparing to greet the sowing campaign fully equipped. Once again it is necessary to examine thoroughly the readiness of every farm for field work, and to check the complete readiness of equipment and the provision of machine operator cadres for each unit, and the supply of seeds, mineral fertilizers and plant-protection agents. Taking the anticipated low water level into account, it is necessary to increase the rate of irrigation rate, stockpile more organic fertilizers, bring pumping plants into a state of readiness and step up work in orchards and vineyards. The sowing of alfalfa, grain crops, corn and early vegetables must be completed in the next few days. And, of course, the cotton sowing must be performed to a high agrotechnical standard and seedlings must be obtained on natural moisture.

The present spring is the first since the 26th CPSU Congress. The issues raised by the party congress must be at the center of our attention. Party and soviet organizations and trade union, Komsomol and economic organs must raise the standard of organizational and political work in the countryside and do everything to achieve excellent indicators in all sectors of agricultural production in 1981.

The detailed, in-depth analysis of urgent economic issues made at the 26th party congress, the speaker stressed, show convincingly that, whatever sector of work you take, tremendous potential and considerable reserves for successful progress exist everywhere. But, in order to make use of them, it is extremely important to ensure a high standard of planning and management.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee pays great attention to improving planning and the work of the republic's planning organs. And this is correct. The pace of our progress in all sectors of economic and cultural building depends considerably on how the plan is compiled and how skillfully and purposefully it galvanizes people's creative energy to implement the party's programmed goals. Hence the task of raising all planning work to a qualitatively new level, and this relates primarily to the republic's Gosplan.

In the near future the course formulated by the 26th congress is to be embodied in the appropriate 5-year-plan targets. In performing this work the Gosplan, the ministries and departments, the Council of Ministers of the Karakalpakstaya ASSR and the oblispolkoms must ensure that the indicators outlined in the draft 5-year plan accord strictly with "The Basic Guidelines" targets, the decisions of the 20th Uzbek CP Congress and the previously adopted resolutions of the Central Committee and government on questions of the republic's economic and social development.

In order to improve the scientific substantiation of the plans it is very important to develop economic science and bring it into line with the needs of management practice. The task is to make science a persistent "disturber of the peace." Economic scientists must "support" Gosplan with their studies, recommendations, forecasts and scientifically substantiated proposals. In turn, Gosplan must improve coordination of the work of economic institutes and direct them to work on really topical economic problems and recommendations.

The party congress was quite right to point out the need to tighten up demands on plan discipline and to amend plans only in exceptional cases. Particularly worrying is the fact that some republic ministries continue to set plans for their subordinate enterprises without regard for the full loading of capacities and the increased technical standard and improved organization of production.

The report stresses the need to continue to improve management's organizational structures on the basis of accumulated experience and a creative approach to these matters. In industry it is necessary to work out the details of general sector management schemes which have already been formulated and to do this in accordance with the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks, so that the formation of associations as the main component is completed in the next few years. In capital construction we must complete the elaboration and introduction of management schemes and acclerate the setting up of construction and installation associations.

In agriculture we must further develop state-cooperative, interkolkhoz and kolkhoz-sovkhoz associations and other agroindustrial enterprises.

Work to improve management must also be done in transportation, trade, consumer services and other sectors.

In 20th Uzbek CP Congress speeches and at report-and-election conferences there was valid criticism of shortcomings in material and technical supply. Gossnab must tighten up control over enterprises' fulfillment of targets and contract commitments on product deliveries and ensure uninterrupted supplies of material resources for the republic's national economy and the full realization of the supplies allocated to consumers.

There are many other ways of improving the standard of administration and management. We must increase demands and learn to work and manage more efficiently--this is the task set by the CPSU Central Committee report and without question we must solve it.

Questions of the sociopolitical and spiritual development of Soviet society were a prominent part of the 26th party congress' work. The discussion of these matters was distinguished by all-around analysis and a comprehensive approach.

The congress profoundly analyzed the changes in the social structure of socialist society and stressed that the rapprochement of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia and the gradual erasure of the material differences between city and countryside and mental and physical labor are a major area of the building of the classless communist society.

To this end the party will continue to direct its efforts toward increasing the influence of the working class in all spheres of life. In its activity it also considers the interests of such large groups as, for example, women, young people and pensioners. The aim and the significance of the party's policy vis-a-vis these groups are to ensure that they acquire new opportunities for even more active participation in social life and study and for improving their day-to-day existence.

As the congress noted, the fraternal friendship among all peoples of our multinational motherland is steadily strengthening. Our period is characterized by the intensive rapprochement of all the country's peoples and by monolithic collaboration in the attainment of the common goal--the building of the communist society. We must further strengthen the unity of all Soviet peoples headed by the Great Russian people, and improve the study of the Russian language.

Our sacred duty is to carry on educating the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and instilling the proud feeling of belonging to one great Soviet fatherland.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report and the delegates' speeches devoted great attention to the strengthening of the material and spiritual bases of the socialist way of life and of the formation of the new man.

Soviet society is a society of working people. The only way to attain well-being and a communist society is through the selfless labor of millions of Soviet people, the total exertion of creative forces.

One striking manifestation of the new attitude toward labor was and still is socialist competition. By its very nature it is based on Soviet people's great conscientiousness, initiative and patriotism. Party organizations and economic leaders must pay very close attention to questions of further improving socialist competition and fulfilling the comprehensive plans for the social development of enterprises, cities and villages. Considerable significance is attached to the elimination of unskilled manual labor and heavy physical labor.

One important task is that of creating an atmosphere of mutual exactingness in every collective, an atmosphere of general commitment to the fulfillment of plans and pledges. We must strengthen socialist discipline--a conscious discipline, common to and obligatory for all.

Literature and art have a big part to play in the spiritual life of Soviet society. Soviet people have an immense thirst and respect for and a love of art. This means that writers, composers, artists, actors and architects have a great responsibility to their people. The republic's cultural figures have a sacred duty to immerse themselves in the people's interests, to consolidate our humanist ideals and to participate actively in communist building. This is the genuine popular spirit and genuine party-mindedness of art.

Urban development is in need of great artistic expressiveness. Our entire environment must bear the imprint of beauty and good taste, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the congress. It was good to hear Leonid Ilich mention the city of Navoi as one of the new developments which are the pride of the Soviet people. Navoi is the epitome of the slogan "Soviet Means Excellent!" Collaboration between artists and construction workers should be as fruitful everywhere.

The party sees the molding of the new man as a central task of communist building. The Soviet man is an honest, conscientious worker, a man of high culture, a patriot and internationalist. He lives the full life of the creator of the new world.

The molding of the new man means instilling the communist attitude toward labor and creating the kind of moral atmosphere that promotes respect and concern for him, honesty and exactingness and intolerance of survivals of the past.

The congress gave prominence to the development of the Soviet political system and the strengthening of socialist democracy. Developing socialist democracy means first of all enhancing the role of the soviets and ensuring that their work becomes even more active, multifaceted and effective.

Developing socialist democracy means ensuring constant and effective control by the broadest people's masses. The congress noted that the active introduction of modern means and methods of managerial activity has started in recent years and will continue. In addition, we must tirelessly improve efficiency and coordination and the general standard of the work of the state apparatus.

When developing socialist democracy we must involve more working people in the running of society on the basis of the ramified network of mass organizations. To this end we must enhance the role and standard of trade union work and promote in every way the development of their activeness and initiative.

The party is rightly proud of the Komsomol and Soviet youth. It is our duty to convey our experience to new generations, to do all we can to make them worthy continuers of the great Lenin's cause. We must educate our young people in the spirit of communist ideological commitment, Soviet patriotism and internationalism, in the spirit of constant readiness to defend the gains of socialism: We must know how to work with them and see that their interests are met.

Soviet people's successes in economic and cultural building are inseparable from the Communist Party's leading and organizing role.

The 26th CPSU Congress summed up the results of the development of intraparty life over the period under review and gave specific directions for its further improvement.

Our republic party organization, numbering over 570,000 communists, is a reliable and militant detachment of the CPSU. Its ranks are constantly being replenished with worthy representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia.

The solution of the complex and crucial tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress is impossible without vigorous and competent party leadership. This means that party obkoms, and raykoms must persistently master the Leninist work style and actively utilize valuable and instructive experience.

The primary party organizations are in the frontline of the struggle to fulfill the tasks set by the party, at the very heart of the masses. They are called on to make fuller and more effective use of the right of control granted them over the activity of the administration and to resolve in a principled way questions connected with placing and educating cadres, fulfilling economic plans and improving people's working and living conditions. We expect greater initiative and a resolute struggle against departmental and bureaucratic barriers from ministry and department party committees.

A key element of party leadership and management is the selection and placement of cadres. We need to pay constant attention to cadres' political training and to try to ensure that they undergo the schooling of practical work among the masses.

Educating leading cadres from among women remains an important question. In this direction our potential is still not being fully realized.

Yet another important factor is the efficient organization of control over the execution of adopted decisions. I say quite openly that there are still many shortcomings here. In some committees the paper piles up but the plans are never implemented. The task is to seek the strict fulfillment of all the decisions taken and to exercise control from above and below systematically and efficiently.

The congress paid great attention to the further development of democratic principles at all levels of party activity.

In recent years a number of measures have been implemented in the republic to improve intraparty information. Working people's letters and suggestions are an important source of party information. Party workers and leaders must examine them attentively and in good time and relentlessly combat bureaucrats, suppressors of criticism and anonymous letter writers.

The 26th CPSU Congress paid great attention to ideological work. The Central Committee report and the delegates' speeches posed the basic questions of improving the ideological and political education of the masses. The party proceeds from the fact that ideological activity is an inalienable part of communist building. The tasks of improving ideological and political education work are set forth in the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 26th April 1979. This is a document of long-term action. It contains a program for the restructuring of many sectors and spheres of ideological work.

The congress set the task of securing the real unity of ideological and theoretical, political education, and organizational and economic work. Party organizations, ideological workers and all the republic's communists must be guided by these fundamental party instructions.

The creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory is the object of the party's untiring concern. Theoretical work is an important part of our overall international and revolutionary cause. For this reason it is necessary to seek close links between the social sciences and party practice and to effect a decisive shift toward the elaboration of problems which are topical for the present and the future.

The plans of the party are the plans of the people. The party's cause is the whole people's cause. This is how Soviet people assess the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. In an atmosphere of high patriotic enthusiasm and creative activity it results are being discussed everywhere and a concrete program of nationwide action is being formulated and is beginning to be implemented.

The task of the republic's party organizations and all communists is to make everyone aware of the 26th congress decisions and to mobilize working people's efforts to implement the Leninist course elaborated by the party.

It is necessary to discuss the congress decisions in party committees, primary party and all public organizations, ministries and departments, people's control organs, labor collectives, educational establishments and people's place of abode.

The delegates of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Uzbek CP Congress, the members and candidate members of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, the members of the Auditing Commission, the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic aktiv and all ideological workers must primarily take an active part in this work. The discussion must be distinguished by profound political content, businesslike efficiency and close contact with the tasks of the labor collectives. We must draw up comprehensive plans of measures to ensure as fully as possible the fulfillment of the congress decisions and must ensure effective control over their unconditional implementation.

A thorough study of the 26th CPSU Congress materials must be organized, to which end broad use must be made of all means of ideological influence--party study, lecture propaganda, mass political work, the press, television and radio, literature and art.

All political and organizational work around the congress decisions must be aimed at imparting a powerful new boost to our economy and at the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The working people of our republic are unanimously voicing their boundless trust in the party and their full approval of the fruitful activity of its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

In an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm the nationwide socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress is unfolding on an ever broader scale.

We are faced with a new 5-year period on the road to the building of the communist society. The creative and constructive activity of the party and the entire Soviet people during these years will be aimed at implementing the great tasks set by the 26th congress. And every communist and every party organization must make its contribution to the fulfillment of the congress decisions.

In conclusion Sh.R. Rashidov assured the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev himself that the communists and all working people of Uzbekistan will do everything to implement with honor the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and will continue from day to day to augment their contribution to the great cause of building communism.

SHCHERBITSKIY REPORTS ON CONGRESS DECISIONS

AU261201 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Mar 81 pp 1-3

[Unattributed report on report delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 17 March republic's party aktiv meeting in Kiev "On the Results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations to Implement Its Decisions, and the Instructions and Theses Raised by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee Report"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades!

Two weeks have elapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress. All of you have undoubtedly carefully studied the congress materials and the decisions adopted by the congress. The proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress have been widely and efficiently highlighted by the mass media. With television and radio lifting the walls of the Kremlin palace, millions of people in our country and abroad were not only able to follow the congress proceedings, but also to be fully aware of its businesslike, creative atmosphere of unanimity and close cohesion.

THE ENTIRE CONGRESS PROCEEDED UNDER THE ENORMOUS IMPACT MADE BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT DELIVERED BY OUR PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY, COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV. Combining advanced scientific thought with the historical experience of the CPSU, the report very profoundly characterized the comprehensive activity of the Central Committee, the titanic work performed by the party and the people to consolidate the country's economic potential and its security and to steadily improve the Soviet people's lives.

The congress has provided the people with a scientifically substantiated program for the development of our society--a society of developed socialism, worked out a strategy and tactics for building communism in the 11th 5-year period and the period through 1990.

As you know, THE 26TH CONGRESS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED A RESOLUTION ON COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S REPORT, FULLY AND ENTIRELY APPROVING THE LENINIST POLICY AND PRACTICAL ACTIVITY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. THE CONGRESS APPROVED THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT AND CALLED ON PARTY ORGANIZATIONS TO TAKE THE THESES AND TASKS SET FORTH IN THE REPORT BY COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV IN THE SPHERE OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY AS GUIDANCE IN THEIR WORK.

The congress also unanimously approved the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

On Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's motion, a decision was adopted on preparing new draft CPSU statutes.

The congress elected the party's governing bodies--the CPSU Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission.

The delegates received with enthusiasm the announcement that at its first plenum, which was held in an atmosphere of extreme unity and cohesion, the Central Committee unanimously elected Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as its general secretary. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat were also elected unanimously.

THE CONGRESS MANIFESTED SINCERE GRATITUDE AND THE DEEPEST RESPECT OF OUR COUNTRY'S COMMUNISTS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE FOR LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV AND HIS ENORMOUS INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE. The congress delegates and foreign guests in their speeches particularly noted the outstanding personal contribution made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to elaborating Marxist-Leninist theory, formulating and implementing the party's policy, to uniting all present revolutionary forces on the principles of proletarian internationalism, and to the struggle for peace and the security of peoples.

Messages of greetings, cables and reports on labor victories scored in precongress socialist competitions flowed to the congress in an endless stream from all over the country. Many letters and reports were also received from our republic's labor collectives, production frontrankers and innovators. All of them were permeated with feelings of ardent love for our remarkable motherland, of joy at and pride in its heroic accomplishments, in the great Lenin's party.

AS MEETINGS IN LABOR COLLECTIVES, MEETINGS WITH CONGRESS DELEGATES AND GUESTS, AND MANY RESPONSES PROVE, THE UKRAINE'S COMMUNISTS AND PEOPLE, LIKE ALL SOVIET PEOPLE, HAVE WHOLEHEARTEDLY AND WITH GREAT POLITICAL ENTHUSIASM RECEIVED THE HISTORIC DECISIONS OF THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS. The republic's working people express their deep patriotic feelings and boundless confidence in their own party, fully and entirely approve its domestic and foreign policy, the congress results and the theses and tasks set forth in the Central Committee Accountability Report.

The 26th CPSU Congress aroused a very broad international response. The congress proceedings and decisions, one can say without any exaggeration, have stirred up the entire world and riveted the attention of all mankind. The voice of the communists of the Soviet Union has reached the remotest parts of our planet, because it was the voice of truth and reason.

ON THE BASIS OF THE CLASS, MARXIST-LENINIST ANALYSIS OF THE WORLDWIDE REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS, THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS EXHAUSTINGLY SOLVED THE MOST PRESSING AND CURRENT ISSUES AND WITH NEW VIGOR CONFIRMED OUR PARTY'S LOYALTY TO THE ALL-CONQUERING MARXIST-LENINIST TEACHING AND THE PRINCIPLES OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM, THE UNBENDING DETERMINATION OF THE CPSU TO DEFEND PEACE AND THE SECURITY OF PEOPLES.

The congress decisions have met with warm approval on the part of our friends in the fraternal countries and on the part of comrades in arms in the common struggle against imperialism, for peace and social congress, on the part of all honest and soberly thinking people of the world.

The number of delegations from communist, workers and other revolutionary parties present at the congress was the largest in the entire history of the CPSU: 123 delegations from 109 countries all over the world. Their participation in the proceedings of the supreme forum of Soviet communists, speeches delivered at the congress and at meetings in Moscow and other cities showed that our party played a vanguard role in the worldwide liberation movement and carried high the banner of peace and progress.

As it was to be expected, our class adversaries have been trying by all means to distort the meaning of the decisions adopted by the CPSU congress and to belittle their significance. But those efforts are futile: Even the most frantic enemies of peace and socialism have been compelled to admit the enormous influence exerted by real socialism and the CPSU congress decisions on all international life.

The 26th congress of the Leninist party confirmed once again: The future in the world belongs to socialism: Comrades, today the entire multiform life of our republic, like that of the entire country, is being completely determined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The unanimous approval and the wide scope of socialist competitions are convincing evidence that the Soviet Ukraine's communists and working people have wholeheartedly accepted the congress decisions and are filled with the determination to translate the party's plans into real deeds.

THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS ABOUT THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND THE PARTY'S FOREIGN POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Comrades, all the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress and all documents adopted by it manifested once again that for our party there had been or were no concerns more important than to preclude a world thermonuclear conflict and to provide conditions for the peaceful creative work of the Soviet people. OUR PARTY AND ITS LENINIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE TAKE GREAT HISTORIC CREDIT FOR THE FACT THAT, NOTWITHSTANDING THE SHARPLY INCREASED AGGRESSIVENESS OF IMPERIALISM AND PRIMARILY OF THE RULING CIRCLES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF SOME OF ITS NATO ALLIES, AS WELL AS OF THE BEIJING HEGEMONISTS, WE ARE SUCCEEDING IN FRUSTRATING THE PERFIDIOUS SCHEMES OF THE ENEMIES OF DETENTE, PRESERVING PEACE AND ENSURING THE FOREMOST RIGHT OF EACH MAN--THE RIGHT TO LIVE. And that, comrades, is what is most important.

The congress highly evaluated the enormous work performed by the CPSU Central Committee in the interests of developing comprehensive economic, political and ideological cooperation, and of deepening relations among the socialist countries--relations remarkable for full equality, unity and fraternal friendship. The congress delegates unanimously backed the principled position taken by the CPSU Central Committee on the consolidation of the military and political defense alliance of the countries of socialism, an alliance that loyally serves peace and possesses everything needed to reliably defend socialist conquests.

As you know, the Accountability Report frankly and realistically pointed out the complexities and difficulties emerging in the development of the countries of the socialist world. And wherever mistakes and miscalculations are added to the subversive activity conducted by the class enemy, who acts against the countries of socialism in an increasingly refined and perfidious way--as was the case in Poland--the chance emerges to invigorate antisocialist, counterrevolutionary elements.

The congress warmly supported Comrade L.I. Brezhnev who declared that, as the December 1980 meeting of leading figures from the Warsaw Pact member states showed, Polish communists, the Polish workers class and the working people of that country can firmly rely on their friends and allies; we will not leave socialist Poland, fraternal Poland in trouble and will stand up for it.

In the Accountability Report it was noted that the events in Poland once again showed how important it was for the party and for the consolidation of its leading role to heed the voice of the masses, to resoutely fight every manifestation of bureaucratism and voluntarism, to vigorously boost socialist democracy and to pursue well-considered realistic policy in foreign economic relations. "THE HISTORY OF WORLD SOCIALISM," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, "IS FAMILIAR WITH ALL KINDS OF TESTS. IN IT THERE WERE BOTH COMPLEX AND CRISIS-LIKE MOMENTS, BUT COMMUNISTS ALWAYS COURAGEOUSLY MET THE ATTACKS OF THE ADVERSARY AND TRIUMPHED. AND NO ONE MUST HAVE DOUBTS IN OUR COMMON DETERMINATION TO ENSURE OUR INTERESTS AND TO DEFEND THE SOCIALIST CONQUESTS OF PEOPLES."

The congress confirmed the firmness of the CPSU line aimed at consolidating the alliance between world socialism and the national liberation movements, at enhancing comprehensive cooperation with liberated countries and at support to them in the defense of revolutionary conquests. We are against the export of revolution, it was emphasized at the congress, but we also cannot accept the export of counterrevolution. Our internationalist assistance to neighboring friendly Afghanistan in repelling the counterrevolutionary intervention is an obvious confirmation of that. "If no assistance were given to heroic Afghanistan on the part of the great Soviet Union," Comrade Babrak Karmal pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, "revolutionary, free, independent and nonaligned Afghanistan would not exist today."

The congress delegates unanimously backed the firm and principled position of the Soviet Union in settling the Afghan question. That position has also obtained approval on the part of the overwhelming majority of foreign delegations present at the congress.

The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report clearly defined our party's line on the worldwide communist and workers movement, which makes up the most influencial present political force and unites Marxist-Leninist parties in 94 countries. In view of the invigorated reactionary and militarist forces and in view of the serious threat to the cause of peace and security, the importance of unity and of the principled internationalist position of the fraternal socialist countries and the communist and workers parties has increased particularly.

Under present conditions, Lenin's dictum that "the crux is not in the 'proclamation' of internationalism, but in the ability to be, even in the most difficult time, an internationalist in deed" has become very topical.

Where the distorted principles of socialism and its essence lead to both in domestic and foreign policy--that also has been shown by the difficult lesson of China, by all its development. Certainly, individual parties may have varying opinions about various issues. That is only natural, obviously as long as there is no deviation from the vital principles of Marxism-Leninism. In that case, certainly, there must be no compromises.

Having become a great event in the international communist movement, the congress manifested the growing cohesion among the overwhleming majority of parties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

THE CONGRESS DELEGATES AND ALL OUR PEOPLE HAVE RECEIVED WITH WARM APPROVAL THE IMPORTANT NEW PEACEFUL INITIATIVES SET FORTH BY COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV IN THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT AND ENCOMPASSING A BROAD RANGE OF BOTH POLITICAL AND MILITARY MATTERS. Having brought forward new proposals, our party proved once again: We have not only the will to struggle for peace, but also a clear-cut program for that struggle. Proclaimed by the congress, that program has raised even higher the prestige of our Leninist party and our land of the soviets in the eyes of the millions upon millions of people on all continents. As it was noted by many western media, the new Soviet foreign policy initiatives have been well timed and pertinent, and the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report was found to "combine firmness with readiness for dialogue at all levels and in all spheres."

The specific, well considered and balanced Soviet initiatives and the great interest aroused by them in the West have caused confusion in the White House and among its allies and compelled them to maneuver, because, with the best will in the world, they are unable to ignore them or to pass them in silence. The fact that the congress, under the conditions of the aggravated international situation, clearly confirmed the peace-loving foreign policy line pursued by the CPSU and that it took a firm but reasonable position in the face of the attempts to impose on us confrontation has been received by international public and in the overwhelming majority of countries with obvious relief and satisfaction.

Thus THE RESULTS OF THE CONGRESS AND THE ANALYSIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND OF PUBLIC OPINION HAVE SHOWN THAT OUR PARTY, OUR COUNTRY CONTINUED TO KEEP THE HISTORIC INITIATIVE, CONTINUED TO DEVELOP THE PEACEFUL FOREIGN POLITICAL OFFENSIVE IN DEVELOPING AND DEEPENING THE PEACE PROGRAM DRAWN UP BY THE 24TH AND THE 25TH CONGRESSES.

Comrades, one of the most important and pressing tasks confronting party organizations is to widely explain our foreign policy line, the new large-scale initiatives and their importance for the cause of peace and the security of peoples. In that entire work, particular attention must be attached to highlighting the consistent class and internationalist approach that is in line with the vital interests of all mankind, our Leninist party's approach to the settlement of foreign political tasks.

It is also important to show clearly and in a substantiated manner the titanic efforts exerted by the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally to preclude the threat of a thermonuclear war.

While making use of concrete facts and in reliance on the very rich contents of the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report, of speeches delivered by the delegates and foreign guests, and on other congress materials, it is necessary to explain in a qualified manner the causes of the aggravation in the international situation, to show the adverturism and aggressiveness of the policy pursued by the reactionary circles of imperialism and by their Beijing assistants. It is necessary to reveal the slandering fabrications of bourgeois propaganda about our foreign policy, about our internationalist support to peoples fighting for their social and national liberation, to reveal the militarist substance of capitalism.

At the same time we should vigorously accomplish tasks set by the congress to further deepen contacts with the fraternal countries of the socialist community. It is important at all levels--from oblasts to labor collectives--to raise the effectiveness of those relations and to make broad use of them in the close study of the experience accumulated by party organizations in their organizational and political work, of the practice of economic and cultural construction. Party organizations should keep under their daily control the fulfillment of obligations within the CEMA framework.

Also our republic's participation in the economic and technical cooperation of the Soviet Union with liberated countries, particularly in the training of cadres for them, in the selection and assignment of specialists for assistance in economic, scientific and cultural development is a matter of state importance.

It is essential to continue to develop relations with the broad foreign public in capitalist countries in order to explain our domestic and foreign policy and to intensify the struggle for peace and international security. In connection with that, serious tasks are arising before the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ukrainian State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Ukraina society, the Ukrainian republic-level committee for the defense of peace, the republic's representations in the United Nations and other international organizations.

While explaining our policy, we must always taken an active position, must resolutely and in a timely way rebuff bourgeois, bourgeois nationalist, Zionist, clerical and maoist propaganda, every ideological subversion. Taking into account that imperialists are aggravating by every means international tension, and have waged a real "psychological warfare" to undermine socialism from within, party organizations should intensify the ideological, internationalist tempering of our people and primarily of youths, should educate them in the spirit of preparedness to stand up any time for the defense of the fatherland and of the conquests of socialism. And, certainly, each communist and every Soviet man should always bear in mind that the consolidation of the economic and defense potential of our socialist state guarantees the fatherland's security and the steady growth of its international prestige.

Comrades, we live in a complex and dynamic world, but we realistically evaluate the situation and with confidence look to the future. "WHILE DRAWING UP PLANS FOR THE FUTURE," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the reception in the Kremlin in honor of the delegations of fraternal parties, "WE SET FOR OURSELVES TWO MAIN--SIMPLE AND CLEAR--OBJECTIVES: THE PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY AND A LASTING PEACE."

We have on our side the enormous conquests of real socialism and the might of the socialist community that grows stronger daily. We have on our side the invincible strength of Marxist-Leninist teaching. We have on our side the truth of history.

Let Us Ensure Absolute Fulfillment of the National Economic Tasks Set by the 26th CPSU Congress for the 11th 5-Year Period

Comrades, the 26th CPSU Congress confirmed with new vigor that the elaboration and implementation of economic policy and the management of the national economy had constituted and does constitute the core in the activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report profoundly and comprehensively analyzed the results not only of the last 5-year period, but of the seventies as a whole. Naturally enough, the question arises--why was such a period taken for analysis? The point is that foundations for the present economic strategy were laid early in the seventies. As is known, its essence has been determined--one--by a sharper turn in the national economy to the accomplishment of all tasks connected with the improved prosperity of the people, and--two--by the line at switching over to the predominantly intensive factors of economic growth, at improving the efficiency and quality of all work. Thus THE POINT OF ISSUE FOR A PARTY-LIKE, POLITICAL APPROACH TO THE ECONOMY WAS AND IS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMMATIC REQUIREMENT: EVERYTHING FOR MAN, EVERYTHING FOR MAN'S BENEFIT.

The analysis of the results of national economic development, made in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report, convincingly showed the validity and effectiveness of the economic policy drawn up by the 24th and the 25th CPSU Congresses. Also our republic's economic, scientific and cultural development can clearly illustrate that. The 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress analyzed in detail the results of work performed in the last 5-year period.

But the effectiveness of our party's economic strategy is even more obvious is one examines data for 10 years. For example, fixed assets in the Ukraine's national economy increased by R97 billion--that is, doubled. Our republic now possesses a production potential as big as that of the entire country less than a quarter of a century ago. The gross social product increased almost 60 percent, national income 50 percent, and only the increase in the national income in the last 10 years was equal to the whole national income in the sixth and the seventh 5-year periods put together. Labor productivity increased more than 40 percent.

More than R172 billion were invested in the development of the republic's national economy, or 75 percent more than in the preceding decade. Nearly 460 large, new, modern industrial enterprises were put into operation. The output of industrial production increased 70 percent, with the production of the means of production more than doubling. In the last decade, steel production rose by 143 million tons compared with the preceding 10 years. The output of machine building and metal processing production in 1980 increased, compared with 1970, 2.6 times, including the production of tools 3.3 percent and that of computing equipment almost 12.5 times. Chemical and petrochemical production increased 2.2 times.

In the same period, the material-technical basis of agriculture significantly strengthened. Capital investments in the agrarian sector of the economy totaled nearly R47 billion, or more than twice as much as in the preceding decade.

The intensification of agricultural production on the basis of broad chemicalization, land amelioration, comprehensive mechanization and industrialization of farming and stockbreeding made it possible to steadily raise the volume of production with reduced manpower. In the last decade, output increased almost 33 percent per hectare of farmland.

An important result of the intensification in that branch lies in its larger stability. Notwithstanding the fact that 5 out of the 10 years were unfavorable for agriculture, production obtained in the 9th and 10th 5-year periods as a whole was almost R64 billion larger than in the two preceding 5-year periods. The output of grain and vegetables increased in that time 33 percent, that of sugar beets 23 percent, that of flax 60 percent, that of fruit and berries 30 percent. The production of meat increased 37 percent, that of milk 30 percent, that of wool 11 percent and that of eggs 59 percent.

In the seventies the growing economic potential of the country made it possible to carry out a broad program to improve the people's prosperity. Enormous sums were assigned to carry out nationwide measures to increase wages, pensions, allowances and so forth. The average monthly wages and salaries of workers and employees in our republic increased more than 33 percent, labor payments for kolkhoz peasants 60 percent and benefits and allowances from communal funds of consumption 70 percent.

The production of consumer goods developed at high rates, too. Their output increased 90 percent, including that of commodities for cultural and domestic purposes 2.2 times, that of fabrics twice, that of domestic refrigerators, motorcycles, furniture and chinaware 50-80 percent.

The housing area built in the Ukraine in that period totaled more than 189 million square meters, or was as large as all the republic's housing resources early in the sixties.

As you can see, in those 10 years--a relatively short time--a great deal, very much was done. SIGNIFICANT AND IMPRESSIVE SUCCESSES IN ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION WERE ATTAINED BY ALL THE COUNTRY'S FRATERNAL REPUBLICS, AND THAT ATTESTED TO THE TRIUMPHANT LENINIST NATIONALITY POLICY PURSUED BY THE PARTY.

Having carefully analyzed economic developments in the seventies, the 26th CPSU Congress had every reason to draw the conclusion that, notwithstanding the complexity of the tasks which arose, the line drawn up by the party had been steadily implemented. An important sociopolitical result of what was achieved lay in the fact that on the basis of the steady economic development the entire system of social relations and our entire socialist way of life continued to improve.

The congress expressed deep gratitude to the workers class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia and all the country's laborers who did not and do not spare efforts to make our great fatherland stronger, more prosperous and beautiful.

Their selfless, creative work has been evaluated by the party and the state in a worthy way.

In our republic, many collectives and thousands of production frontrankers, who attained the best results in nationwide socialist competitions to complete the 10th 5-year period ahead of time, were also awarded USSR orders and medals.

The number of those awarded included our republic's collectives were as renowned as the October Coal Mining Administration in Donetsk City, the M.V. Frunze mine in Voroshilovgradskyaya Oblast, the Stepnaya mine in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast; the S.P. Korolev and the Kiev trade machine building production associations; the Lvov production association named after the 50th October anniversary and the Kineskop production association; the oxygen machinery production association in Odessa; the Vatra production association in Ternopol; the Nikitovskiy mercury combine; the Novomoskovsk tube plant, the Yasinovka coke chemical plant; the Lepse plant in Kiev; the Tsentrolit plant in Odessa; the Uzhgorod tool plant and many others.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium by its recent decrees awarded, following the results of the 10th 5-year period, 5,500 coal mining workers, 4,240 metallurgists, 760 power industry workers, 8,000 agricultural workers and many people prominent in other national economic branches, while 38 persons were given the lofty titles of Hero Socialist Labor. The latter were presented yesterday with the Orders of Lenin and the Gold Hammer-and-Sickle Medals. And most of those comrades are today present in this hall.

Allow me on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers, on your behalf, esteemed comrades, to warmly congratulate the recipients, to wish them new successes in work, and to express the confidence that they will continue to be in the vanguard in socialist competitions to implement the party's plans.

While paying its due to what has been done, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, the 26th congress also noted difficulties and shortcomings in work, unsolved problems, bottlenecks and disproportions still occurring in the national economy, defects in planning and management, breaches of discipline and manifestations of mismanagement. And one of the main causes of that lies in the fact that we still have not fully overcome the force of inertia, of traditions and habits formed in the period when not so much the qualitative as the quantitative side of the matter was in the foreground.

Those critical remarks also fully apply to the work of a number of party organizations and committees, soviet and economic organs in our republic. For this reason WE SHOULD PROFOUNDLY AND CAREFULLY EXAMINE THE CAUSES OF THE SHORTCOMINGS INCURRED IN EACH BRANCH, SECTION AND COLLECTIVE AND WITHOUT ANY DELAY MUST OUTLINE CONCRETE MEASURES TO ACCOMPLISH THE PLANNED TASKS, TO RAISE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY AND TO FULFILL OTHER TASKS, AND MUST CLEARLY SPECIFY WHAT IS TO BE DONE FOR THAT PURPOSE, BY WHOM AND WHEN. In that respect, we must primarily significantly raise requirements to ministries and departments, because the boards and the apparatus of some of them have still been working in the old way and have been failing to successfully settle tasks confronting them.

Specific figures characterizing the country's economic and social development in the new 5-year period have been set forth in "The Basic Guidelines. You are familiar with them.

A significant part in implementing the tasks set by the congress is to be contributed by our republic. It is sufficient to say that in the present 5-year period it is planned to raise industrial production 20-23 percent and the average annual gross output of agriculture 12-14 percent.

Dealing with conditions for accomplishing all national economic tasks--both the production and the social ones--Comrade L.I. Brezhnev placed in the foreground the development of heavy industry and primarily of its basic branches--the fuel and power, metallurgical and chemical branches.

Under the 5-year plan, provisions have been made for accelerating in our republic the construction, reconstruction and technical reequipment of COAL INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES. Even this year coal output should significantly increase compared with 1980. The 2-month coal output exceeded the plan by 879,000 tons. But the rates attained in coal output are still insufficient to cope with the targets set for the current year. In connection with that it is to be pointed out that a great deal has been done recently to provide conditions for stable work in the branch. In particular, while the planned targets were defined for the current year, more heed was paid to the real potential of the mine resources, supplies of mining equipment have been increased, a number of issues concerning improvements in the management of coal enterprises have been settled and the competences of enterprises have been expanded. It is now up to Comrade N.K. Grinko, minister of the coal industry, his deputies, association and mine leaders and party committees to make proper use of those opportunities to increase production.

Certainly, the main thing in that respect is to improve work among people, to tighten labor discipline and to hasten the development and application of highly productive equipment. We must more vigorously disseminate the experience of our frontrankers--the brigades under Comrades A.Ya. Kolesnikov, V.G. Murzenko, N.N. Skrypnik, A.D. Polishchuk, A.A. Asyutchenko and others who have been supplying 1,000 or more tons of coal daily. The same also applies to mine construction. In the new 5-year period, we are expected to put into operation additional facilities for coal mining. We have experience in rapidly building coal enterprises, and that experience is to be broadly disseminated. For example, the Zhdanovskaya Kapitalnaya mine, ranking among the largest in the Donbess, was put into operation a year ahead of schedule, and its builders were warmly congratulated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

A great deal is also to be done to accomplish the congress-set tasks in the sphere of ELECTRIC POWER. As is known, power production should mainly increase at atomic power stations. That will reduce the needs in organic fuel by approximately 21 million tons. In order to put those capacities into operation in time and to operate them, the Ukrainian Ministry of Power and Electrification should, along with building organizations, draw up a clear-cut plan for action, prepare schedules for operations and supply facilities with materials and equipment.

As far as FERROUS METALLURGY is concerned, primarily we must rapidly build the oxygen converter shop at the Dneprovskiy F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Plant, the "3000" thick sheet rolling mill at the Ilich Plant in Zhdanov, the "550" medium section rolling mill at the Petrovskiy Plant, and must speed up reconstruction of enterprises. Only when those tasks are settled will we be able to significantly increase output and improve the quality of metal production. It is equally important to seriously raise the level of intensifying technological processes and to sharply reduce losses. Last but not least, it is essential to rapidly overcome the lag in the work of iron ore mining enterprises and to reach the capacities of enterprises put into operation in the last 5-year period. Those are priority tasks for the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the minister, Comrade Ya.P. Kulikov personally, as well as for leaders of industrial associations and the corresponding party obkoms and gorkoms.

Among the basic industrial branches, a significant share belongs to the CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY. Also in that field it is highly important to concentrate efforts on those sectors that hamper production development. In particular, the point is to more rapidly develop the raw materials basis and to put into operation new facilities at the Yavorov sulfur production association, as well as to speed up construction of the ammonia Nitrophoska complex in Rozdol. A great deal must be done in the current 5-year period to enhance secondary processes at the oil refining plants in Lisichansk, Kherson, Nadvornaya, Drogobych and Kremenchug. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Gosplan and obkoms must tighten control over implementing the program for the development of pipeline facilities.

Comrades, the 5-year success largely depends on the organization and fulfillment of the plans set for CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION. For that purpose we must--one--rapidly complete the construction of facilities that were far advanced last year. Two--we must make use of the experience available and to concentrate efforts and resources on the most important projects that are close to completion, and must consolidate building organizations in oblasts with particularly increased work programs (Kievskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Chernigovskaya, Lvovskaya, Kirovogradskaya and Ternopolskaya).

In the immediate future, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo will examine the work performed by the construction ministries to implement the 1981 program. Provisions have been made to examine separately the progress made in the construction of atomic power stations.

Three--the Ukrainian Gosplan, Construction Ministries and the Ukrainian Ministry of Building Materials Industry are expected, in line with the decisions of the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, to work out in the nearest future and submit to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers a special program to develop the production basis, to raise the level of building industrialization and to more fully satisfy the national economic needs in building materials.

Taking into account the fact that in the new 5-year period the volumes of reconstructing and reequipping enterprises will increase, it is highly important to carefully study and broadly disseminate the experience of ore mining enterprises in Krivoy Rog basin where that work was carried out without standstills and losses in production.

A great deal is to be done to consolidate the material-technical basis of RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION and to overcome its lags at a number of sections.

In connection with the work on a long-term comprehensive program to develop all kinds of transportation, the Ukrainian Gosplan, with the participation of all organizations concerned, is expected to make appropriate proposals. But today I would like to emphasize particularly that we are perfectly able to increase the volume of transport operations significantly without additional capital outlays. If there were no train stoppages on the way to their destination points in 1980 alone, about 25 million tons of additional cargo could have been transported.

As you can see, comrades, we have been confronted with very important and responsible tasks in all basic branches. And we are confident that, in response to the call of the 26th CPSU Congress to mark the new 5-year period with painstaking and resourceful work, the Ukraine's miners, power industry workers, metallurgist, chemists, builders and transportation workers will perform concrete deeds.

Comrades, HAVING GENERALIZED THE EXPERIENCE ACCUMULATED IN ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION AND THE PECULIARITIES OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AT THE PRESENT STAGE, THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS SET AS A PIVOTAL TASK FOR THE FORTHCOMING PERIOD--TO COMPLETE THE SWITCH OVER OF THE ECONOMY TO THE PREDOMINANTLY INTENSIVE WAY OF DEVELOPMENT. For that reason each branch, each enterprise, association and farm must have a careful look how their fixed assets, labor resources, fuel, raw and other materials have been used, and must outline concrete engineering, economic and organizational measures to significantly increase their final production at reduced costs.

It is particularly important, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the congress, to use metal production in a thrifty manner and to improve its quality. Also in that respect we have rather good experience. Thus the collective of the oxygen machinery scientific production association in Odessa (with Comrade B.Ye. Trinchuk as director general and Comrade V.I. Linenko as party committee secretary) last year increased production 7.6 percent. And that was attained without increasing metal consumption. According to the norms set, that increase could have absorbed 12,000 tons of additional metal.

One could continue to quote similar examples. They convincingly prove what results can be attained by thrift and great responsibility, by initiative and persistence. Unfortunately, our economic workers frequently lack precisely those qualities.

Meanwhile, problems concerning the thrifty and careful use of everything we possess should constantly be in the center of attention of party, soviet and public organizations, of planning and financial organs, economic leaders, as well as of the press, television and radio. In our mass political work we must cultivate among the working people the feelings of being the master of one's enterprise and high responsibility for the thrifty use of people's property. Each collective must intensify in this direction the work of people's controllers, agitators and lecturers specializing in politics.

RABOCHAYA GAZETA and SILSKI VISTI recently carried an article by twice Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade G.Ya. Gorban, CPSU Central Committee member and steel smelter at the Azov steel plant in Zhdanov, entitled "Save Metal Which Is Bread for Industry," and a letter by Socialist Labor Hero Comrade Ye.N. Parubok, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee member and farm machine operator in Charkasskaya Oblast, entitled "Be a Master on the Land." Very familiar with the subject, those comrades raised questions of great importance and made proposals whose implementation might produce an enormous economic effect. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has commended those proposals and instructed party, soviet and economic organs to take steps in active support and implementation of the proposals.

THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS FOUND ACCELERATED SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND IMPROVED PRODUCTION QUALITY TO BE THE MOST IMPORTANT COMPONENTS OF EFFICIENCY. The congress positively evaluated scientific collectives successfully accomplishing tasks for integrating science with production. And all of us were pleased that the Ye.O. Paton Electric Welding Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences belonged to those collectives. The congress has set responsible tasks for scientific establishments and primarily for the academic or, as Leonid Ilich said, the "great science," which is expected--in addition to enhancing fundamental sciences at priority rates--to increasingly concentrate on the settlement of key national economic tasks, on papers capable of producing truly revolutionary changes in production.

While proceeding from those requirements, all scientific establishments must introduce appropriate corrections into the plans for research, subordinating them to the settlement of topical tasks set in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report and in "The Basic Guidelines" approved by the congress. That work is to be done by the Ukrainian Gosplan, the presidium of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the presidium of the southern branch of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and the Ukrainian Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education along with branch ministries and departments. Those issues will be shortly discussed at the general meeting of the republic's Academy of Sciences. At the same time concrete proposals must be submitted to the Ukrainian Council of Ministers on how to implement the tasks set by the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress to consolidate the experimental basis of science.

Moreover, ministries and departments along with scientific establishments are obligated to examine the state of affairs in each branch and to draw up specific long-term plans for adopting complete scientific papers on production. That work is to be guided by the instruction of the 26th CPSU Congress on the need for all national economic branches to attain the peaks of science and technology. In order to accomplish that task, it is necessary, in addition to other measures, to purposefully consolidate experimental sections at enterprises.

I would like to remind you, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that a special decision was adopted in 1979 on that issue. However, as the control has shown, at a number of branches, particularly in the light and food industries and at some farm machine building enterprises, it has been implemented in an unsatisfactory manner. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers and the commission of the council of ministers presidium for scientific-technical progress should present in this respect stricter requirements to branch and enterprise leaders.

It is time to ask in earnest, in particular, the appropriate workers of the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy why have they failed to accomplish the tasks set by the government for creating non-coke metallurgy, new methods of steel smelting and casting, for developing the hot modulation of post-rolling cinder and tailings.

In his report, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev sharply criticized the inadmissible slowness in adopting a number of promising papers, in particular for permanent steel casting and powder metallurgy. Our republic's scientific and production collectives are able to do a great deal to settle those important issues. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has instructed Comrades A.A. Titarenko, S.I. Gurenko, V.A. Masol, N.F. Nikolayev and B.Ye. Paton to submit appropriate proposals with regard to those issues.

The broad application of PROGRAMMATICALLY GOAL-ORIENTED METHOD OF PLANNING is a reliable way to intensify the integration of science with production, it was noted at the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress. We have now practically completed six republic-level comprehensive goal-oriented programs. It is now particularly important to define all stages of their implementation, including drawing up network schedules, providing material-technical resources, cadres, assigning responsible persons and establishing businesslike control.

Speaking briefly, all that work must be put on a practical basis. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has found it necessary to put Central Committee Politburo members, secretaries and council of ministers deputy chairmen at the head of appropriate sectors of that work. That pattern should be followed in implementing branch and regional programs.

"The Basic Guidelines" have traced an extensive program for developing MACHINE BUILDING BRANCHES. Great tasks for implementing the program have been assigned to our republic and that was discussed at the Ukrainian Communist Party Congress.

We have to do a great deal to improve work at a sector as important as scientific research, planning, designing and technological institutes. Each ministry is expected to work out a concrete plan calling for the development of the network of those organizations and of their material-technical basis, for reinforcing them with cadres. All that work, naturally enough, should be coordinated and kept under control by the republic's Gosplan, Gosstroy and Academy of Sciences. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers intend to discuss those and other issues as soon as they are studied in detail.

Comrades, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PARTY'S STRATEGIC LINE, THE 26TH CONGRESS HAS OUTLINED A BROAD PROGRAM TO FURTHER IMPROVE THE PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY, AND THAT PROGRAM ENCOMPASSES ALL SIDES OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE'S LIVES. Provisions have been made to further increase the population's incomes, allowances and benefits from communal funds of consumption, to improve housing and working conditions in production, to enhance public catering, public education, health services and culture and to improve social insurance, a number of measures have been provided to improve living and working conditions for mothers and for the younger generation.

Among all tasks connected with improving the living standards of our people, the congress placed in the foreground improvements in the supplies of the population with foodstuffs and manufactured consumer goods. In that respect, it is highly important to work out and implement a FOOD PROGRAM based on the further development of agriculture. Concrete targets for developing that branch in the republic have been drawn up in "The Basic Guidelines" and will be comprehensively reflected in the 5-year plan. They should not only be attained, but even exceeded. Our work should be subordinated to that goal.

At the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress we discussed in detail the ways in which the tasks should be accomplished. For that purpose, today, in order to avoid repetition, I would like only to set apart individual problems whose settlement undoubtedly plays an important role in increasing kolkhoz and sovkhoz production.

The party attaches particular importance to measures aimed at INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF MEAT AND OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCE. That branch, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, constitutes an important front in the countryside. To cope with the difficult and complex tasks set for the republic in the field of stockbreeding development, it is necessary--in addition to increasing the number and improving the productive qualities of animals--to significantly better provide animals and poultry with fodder, particularly the concentrated kind. That is the main point. For that reason party organizations, soviet and agricultural organs should keep under their constant control the implementation of measures planned this year to obtain a gross output of 52-53 million tons of grain and to develop fodder production.

At the same time it is necessary to view that problem from the point of fodder consumption per production unit. The point is that if concentrated fodder is used per production unit at the rates actually practiced at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to attain the volumes planned for the production of animal produce and the procurement of grain for the end of the 5-year period, it would be necessary to produce more grain than the plan calls for. For that reason IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TO FEED FODDER GRAIN IN A THRIFTY MANNER. In that respect, we have reserves and, speaking frankly, those reserves are huge.

For example, let us consider hog breeding, which consumes almost one-third of concentrated fodder. That highly important and, for the republic, traditional branch recently incurred a significant lag. Gains in the weight of hogs being fattened have shrunk. Unfortunately, despite that abnormal state of affairs, the Ukrainain Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade M.V. Khorunzhiy), the Ukrainian Ministry of Sovkhozes (Comrade N.A. Korzh) and the southern branch of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences (Comrade G.A. Bogdanov) have thus far not traced and not pursued a clear line aimed at intensifying hog breeding.

Let me quote the following data: The republic's best hog-breeding enterprises and specialized farms in Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast as a whole use 4.5-5 quintals of grain fodder to gain 1 quintal in weight, while kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Vinnitskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Odesskaya and a number of other oblasts use for the same purpose more than 8 qunitals of grainfodder.

Similar figures can be quoted for dairy and meat stockbreeding, as well as poultry farming. The expert calculations show: If we used fodder the way advanced farms use them, to attain the present volume of meat, milk and egg production, the republic as a whole would need several million tons less of concentrated fodder than it actually uses.

What specifically can and must be done to increase returns from and the effectiveness of fodder used? First of all, grain fodder must be entirely processed and changed into full-value combined fodder. For that purpose it is essential to continue to increase the capacities of combined fodder industries, both of the state and the inter-farm ones, primarily through reconstructing existing plants, through providing them with more productive equipment and through expanding storage facilities.

But what is most important--it is necessary to increase the production of fodder albumen. We should make use of all our own opportunities to increase stocks, particularly those of plant albumen. We endeavor to expand the areas and to increase the output of peas, rape, fodder lupine, lucern and staple briquettes.

But a particular role in the settlement of the albumen problem belongs to soybeans. According to scientific data, an admixture of 7.5-15 percent of soybeans to wheat almost doubled the effectiveness of grain fodder. The calculations show that, to start with, we must have at least 400,000-500,000 tons of soybeans, and later on to increase that stock to 700,000-800,000 tons. That means that the irrigated areas of that crop in southern oblasts should be expanded to 200,000-300,000 hectares, and that an appropriate number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes must specialize in it. Naturally enough, appropriate incentives must also be provided.

While taking into account the importance of making more effective use of grain fodder, the Central Committee Politburo has found it necessary to instruct the Ukrainian Council of Ministers to prepare appropriate proposals to settle the problem. One of them should possibly call for another republic-level comprehensive goal-oriented program under the code name, let us say, "Fodder Protein."

In continuation, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out that the production of SUBSTITUTES FOR UNSKIMMED MILK was a substantial reserve for increasing food resources. The following data show how important that is. About 2 million tons of unskimmed milk, or the yields of 800,000 cows, are being used each year in the republic to feed calves. That is approximately the number of cows and milk yields of two large oblasts, such as Donetskaya and Kharkovskaya, put together. Certainly, some unskimmed milk will continue to be used to feed breeding stock. But we will be able to save a significant part of it and increase butter production. Naturally enough, that issue is a long way from being simple, but it must be settled, and we should do that in the current 5-year period. For that reason the Ukrainian Gosplan, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry and Ministry of Agriculture, along with the other ministries and departments concerned, must submit to the republic's government appropriate proposals.

Comrades, we must also significantly raise THE INTENSITY OF UTILIZING AVAILABLE LIVESTOCK. In the last 5-year period and the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes annually produced 67 kilograms of meat per each hog possessed at the beginning of the year. But whereas that index in Kievskaya and Donetskaya Oblasts amounted to 85-90 kilograms, in Vinnitskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Khmelnitskaya oblasts it only amounted to 53-58 kilograms. The situation in cattle breeding is hardly better.

The republic's average annual beef production amounts to 105-110 kilograms per transitional [perekhodnaya] cattle capita. At the same time it averages 130-140 kilograms at many farms in Ivano-Frankovskaya, Cherkasskaya and Chernigovskaya Oblasts. If all farms worked that way, pork and beef production could have increased by 1.2-1.3 million tons. Commentaries, as they say, are superfluous here.

FISHERY is another large reserve to increase food resources. The republic has great potential to develop it. We have water reservoirs, ponds and lakes with a total area exceeding 1 million hectares. In the last decade the fish catch from inland waters doubled. The plan for the current 5-year period calls for increasing it by another 50 percent. At first glance, it is not bad; but if one has a closer look at the state of affairs, it is quite obvious that the potential available has been utilized in an unsatisfactory manner. Whereas the Don fish combine obtains 26 quintals of marketable fish per hectare of water surface and the Leninskiy Put Kolkhoz in Bolgradskiy Rayon, Odesskaya Oblast, 20 quintals, fish combines in Khmelnitskaya, Ternopolskaya and Rovenskaya Oblasts only catch 5-6 quintals of fish, and the fish productivity of ponds at most kolkhozes and sovkhozes does not exceed 1-2 quintals. Fish catch from the Dnepr water reservoirs has declined. At the same time the fish nurseries planned for those reservoirs are being built in an unsatisfactory manner and funds assigned are not being used. The natural lakes situation is even worse because practically nobody is interested in them.

The Ukrainian Gosplan along with the Ukrainian Main Administration for the Fish Industry (Comrade V.P. Goroshko) and other ministries, departments and oblispolkoms must take effective steps to make better use of inland waters for fish production and must submit to the Ukrainian Council of Ministers proposals on issues requiring the government's decision.

Speaking briefly, Comrade V.V. Shcherbtiskiy said, everything eventually depends on one's approach to the issue, on the initiative of our cadres, on a thoughtful and creative attitude to the settlement of tasks confronting us and on the ability to make use of reserves. Evidence of that lies precisely in the experience accumulated by many farms and rayons, including by Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon in Krymskaya Oblast, Maryinskiy Rayon in Donetskaya Oblast, Verkhne Dneproviskiy Rayon in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast and Stryyskiy Rayon in Lovovskaya Oblast.

For example, in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon, Krymskaya Oblast, the level of stockbreeding production has been high for many years. Apparently, it would be difficult to find reserves in the rayon to further expand production. Yet in the last 5-year period the rayon increased the output of meat 50 percent, that of milk 18 percent, that of eggs 13 percent and that of wool 29 percent, and significantly overfulfilled the plans for their sales to the state. And that was mainly attained owing to the improved qualitative indexes. The average per-cow milk yields in the rayon reached 3,268 kilograms. Gains in the weight of cattle fattening increased in the 5-year period to 620 grams, or by 50 percent, and those in the weight of hogs to 410 grams, or by 70 percent. And that was based firmly on fodder. The yields of fodder increased 37 percent per hectare. The rayon produced 102 grams of digestive protein per each unity of fodder. In that respect, an important role belonged to soybeans, whose area will be brought in the rayon this year to 5,000 hectares, and whose per-hectare yields averaged 22-24 quintals. Certainly, that experience should be broadly disseminated.

And let me tell you another highly important task. The 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress discussed using all our potential to expand CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE. In connection with that one should particularly emphasize today the need to change the very attitude to that issue on the part of ministries and departments, oblast and rayon organizations.

As it frequently happens, when the point is to build stockbreeding farms, shops or other production facilities, farms, irrespective of their financial possibilities and the state of their economy, do find credits, equipment and contractors, and sometimes do not even mind making deals with "moonlighters." But when the point is to build a kindergarten, a school or a hospital, insuperable difficulties emerge immediately: credit burdens, low profitability and so forth.

The question arises: But who is going to work at the complexes and farms built? Who is going to increase farm incomes? Leaders at all levels--from the top to the bottom--must be perfectly aware that the task in question is of great state importance: to stabilize cadres in the countryside and they must, not in words but in deeds, concretely and constantly settle all problems connected with that.

THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT HAS ALSO SET THE FOLLOWING--ONE MIGHT SAY--PROGRAMMATIC TASK: TO FURNISH THE PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS AND SERVICES TO THE POPULATION, GOODS AND SERVICES WHICH ARE REALLY MODERN AND MEET THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE. While absolutely fulfilling the plans and while expanding and technically updating the light, food, meat, dairy and local industries, municipal and service enterprises, trade and public catering, we are expected to significantly improve the utilization of the existing facilities. That particularly applies to the textile industry.

More persistence must be exerted to increase the production of commodities which are now in short supply. We have real possibilities to eliminate in a short time the scarcity of many articles. But for that purpose we need more elasticity in planning and skillful maneuvering of raw and other material resources. For example, can it be considered normal when the plans and even additional tasks for the production of a whole number of commodities have been fulfilled, yet the need for those commodities has not been met? Or, let us consider the quality of commodities produced. Undoubtedly, there have been changes for the better in that respect. But can we be happy with what has been achieved? No, and once again no. People rightfully demand that all the production be good and up to the best domestic and foreign standards.

Among highly important social tasks, the 26th party congress particularly emphasized the task TO PROVIDE THE WORKING PEOPLE WITH COMFORTABLE DWELLINGS in such a way as to enable every family to have an apartment for itself. As you will remember, the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress outlined measures to expand housing construction in the republic, to complete in the current 5-year period the removal of families from uncomfortable and for the most part old dwellings, as well as to provide with dwellings newly married couples, small families, the middle-bracket medical personnel and some other groups of the population. The Ukrainian Gosplan, oblispolkoms, Kievskiy Gorispolkom along with party organizations must make the necessary calculations as to exactly how and when those tasks will be accomplished in each oblast and city, and must provide material and financial resources to that purpose.

The question of housing distribution is to be dealt with separately. As Leonid Ilich said at the congress, that calls for particular attentiveness, objectivity and honesty. But there are still cases, particularly in Kharkov, Kiev, Donetsk and Dnepropetrovsk, where local soviet executive committees defy the set rules on retaining apartments in houses built for enterprises. Unfortunately, there are also abuses in the distribution of apartments. Such acts must be stopped in the most resolute manner. That is our invariable position. You will remember, comrades, how sharply problems concerning the accomplishment of tasks for improving working and living conditions, for the construction of kind..gartens, nurseries, canteens, hospitals, polyclinics, schools and other facilities for sociocultural and service purposes were posed at party meetings, conferences and at the Ukrainian Communist Party congress. The 26th CPSU Congress condemned as wrong and fundamentally harmful the attitude of those leaders who regard those issue as second-rate or accessory.

THE CONGRESS DELEGATES UNANIMOUSLY SECONDED COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S MOTION TO REGARD REPORTS ON COMMISSIONING NEW PRODUCTION FACILITIES AS VALID ONLY WHEN THE PROGRAM FOR HOUSING, CULTURAL AND SERVICE CONSTRUCTION HAD ALSO BEEN FULFILLED. THAT MUST BE AN INVARIABLE LAW FOR US.

In a word, comrades, everything concerning the daily lives of the working people--be it the work of stores, laundries, municipal transport, hospitals and polyclinics, or the repair of dwellings and telephone installations--all that must be subject to the daily concern of party organizations, Soviet and trade union organs and economic leaders.

Obviously, a great deal depends in that respect on people directly employed in the sphere of services. Having highly evaluated the honest and socially important work performed by health service, trade, public catering and consumer service workers, the congress at the same time called for a determined and irreconcilable struggle to be waged against those who infringe upon their official duties, who carelessly and tactlessly deal with people.

Letters addressed by the working people to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and other organs are evidence that not everything is right in that respect at some health service establishments, trade organizations, public catering enterprises, or municipal and consumer service enterprises in our republic, including, unfortunately, Kiev, Kharkov, Lvov and other cities. And it is the direct duty of party organizations, leaders of the corresponding ministries and departments, trade unions and the Komsomol to intensify educational work in collectives and to sharply react to similar phenomena.

Comrades, having set new and large-scale tasks for the country's economic and social department, the 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that their implementation directly depended on IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF MANAGEMENT IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, AND ON IMPROVEMENTS IN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT.

Particularly important for all our practical work are the principled theses formulated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report:

On the ever increasing importance of strong, conscious and truly communist discipline;

On the growing role of planning, on the need to increase requirements in the quality of plans and to tighten the responsibility of economic, soviet and party leaders for their fulfillment;

On further improvements in the economic mechanism, in the organizational structure of management and in coordinating the activity of various departments, and on the correct combination of regional and departmental interests;

On the need to enhance by all means creative inquisitiveness and initiative, and to constantly support all that is new and advanced;

On increasing the role of economic science in accomplishing all those tasks.

The congress reminded one that the plan was a law and that only invariable compliance with it could streamline work in our entire national economy. The congress resolutely condemned the faulty practice of correcting the plans with the intention of lowering them, a practice that disorganizes the economy, demoralizes cadres and encourages irresponsibility.

THE CONGRESS DEMANDED THAT A WORK STYLE BE PROMOTED EVERYWHERE ORGANICALLY COMBINING, AS COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV SAID, INDUSTRIOUSNESS AND DISCIPLINE WITH BOLD INITIATIVE AND ENTERPRISE, AND PRACTICAL AND BUSINESSLIKE QUALITIES WITH STRIVING FOR LOFTY GOALS AND A CRITICAL ATTITUDE TO SHORTCOMINGS. Those are precisely the lofty positions from which we should evaluate the work performed by party, soviet and economic organs, always bearing in mind that it is impossible to accomplish the qualitatively new tasks by obsolete methods.

The struggle to accomplish tasks set for the new 5-year period will be a serious test of the maturity and businesslike qualities of our cadres. They must fully show their ability to take a real turn to intensive economic management, an ability to accomplish the tasks set any price.

We have begun the 1ST YEAR OF THE 5-YEAR PERIOD, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, ON THE WHOLE QUITE WELL. Socialist pledges assumed in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress were fulfilled: Industry prefulfilled the 2-month targets and marketed R340 million worth of goods in excess of the plan. The plan for industrial production was fulfilled by all industrial ministries, departments and oblasts in the republic. Agricultural workers fulfilled the 2-month targets for the procurement of meat and eggs, are completing preparations for spring field operations in an organized manner, and are tending winter crops.

A worthy welcome to the 26th party congress was given by Kiev collectives. Industrial enterprises in Kiev overfulfilled the 2-month plan for marketing production by R17.4 million. Kolkhoz peasants, sovkhoz workers and other laborers in Kievskaya Oblast are working hard and fruitfully.

At the same time it should be said that, in a number of indexes, our work must not be regarded as satisfactory. The rates of increasing production and labor productivity in industry and construction are still inadequate. The productivity of stockbreeding in a number of oblasts is still low. The republic as a whole fell short of the 2-month plan for milk procurement.

Some enterprises, particularly in Chernovitskaya, Donetskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts, fell short not only of their precongress pledges, but also of the plans set. The number of lagging enterprises includes, for example, the collective of the Yenakiyevo metallurgical plant (with Comrade Ye. Ye. Berdichevskiy as director and Comrade A. Ya. Korsakov as party committee secretary) whose 2-month shortfall amounted to 10,000 tons of steel and 16,000 tons of ready rolled stock; and the Vakhrushev mine within the Rovenki anthracite association (with Comrade V.A. Aldyshev as director and Comrade A.G. Shalashnyy as party committee secretary) that fell short of the plan by 47,000 tons of anthracite. In the city of Kiev, 8 enterprises fell short of the 2-month plan for production marketing; 15 enterprises--for labor productivity; and in Kievskaya Oblast, the corresponding figures are 16 and 26. The fact is surprising that, in most cases, those phenomena have thus far not been evaluated in a principled and party-like manner either by basic party organizations or the appropriate raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms, and what is particularly bad, no steps have been taken any where to remedy the situation.

Having forgotten about their responsibility and duty, some comrades, apparently, have again begun to talk about difficulties and are looking for objective causes of all sorts. What can one say about that? Certainly, there were difficulties and, apparently, there will be some. And, if one insists, one can find excuses for the failures incurred. But we must proceed from the idea that everyone must accomplish well the tasks set for him under any circumstances. The strong point of a leader and, if you want, his talent consist in the ability to find effective ways to accomplish the tasks set under any circumstances.

Attesting to what has been said is the activity of leaders of the last 5-year period; those leaders have been awarded the titles of socialist labor heroes.

The remarkable qualities of a modern leader have been shown well in a documentary motion picture produced in Kiev, "The Commanders of Industry." The documentary brilliantly shows the multiform, vigorous and creative activity of S. V. Gusovskiy, director of the Arsenal production association; L. D. Yupko, director of the Zaporozhye steel plant; V. F. Karpov, former director of the heavy machinebuilding plant in Zhdanov; and G. K. Lubenets, Ukrainian minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises. We must continue to resolutely encourage judicious initiatives and courageous, businesslike workers.

FOLLOWING THE RESULTS OF THE FIRST QUARTER, EVERY COLLECTIVE SHOULD CLOSELY SCRUTINIZE THE STATE OF AFFAIRS, ASSIST THOSE WHO ARE SLOW AND REINFORCE CADRES WHEREVER NEEDED. Our principled line in cadre policy has been clearly traced: Political maturity, competence, the ability to organize the business, and prestige in the collective--those are the invariable qualities of a leader, and whoever lacks them should be kept out of a leading position. All party organizations and committees must be firm and principled in the pursuit of that line, in the struggle against all bureaucratic or departmental barriers. They must, as emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress, more firmly and uncompromisingly protect general state interests.

NOW WE MUST DIRECT ALL OUR ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL WORK TO PRESERVE THE RHYTHM OF INTENSIVE PRECONGRESS COMPETITIONS, TO CONSOLIDATE WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED, TO PULL UP THOSE FALLING BEHIND, TO DEVELOP EVEN WIDER SOCIALIST COMPETITIONS, TO VIGOROUSLY ENCOURAGE AND DISSEMINATE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE THE PATRIOTIC INITIATIVES OF INNOVATORS AND TO GIVE EVEN BROADER SCOPE TO PEOPLE'S INITIATIVES.

We are confident that, inspired by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the republic's communists and all working people will redouble their efforts in economic and cultural construction, and will do their utmost to translate into reality the plans drawn up by the party.

TASKS FOR FURTHER SOCIOPOLITICAL AND SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOR IMPROVING THE SOCIALIST WAY OF LIFE

Comrades, having generalized the experience in developing a society of mature socialism, the 26th party congress attached much attention to problems concerning its social, class and national structure, and improvements in the socialist way of life, in our statehood and democracy. Highly important for the theory and practice of scientific communism are the conclusions drawn by the congress:

About the ever close connection between progress in the economy and sociopolitical and spiritual progress in a society of mature socialism;

About the ways of rapprochement among all classes and social groups in our society, withering interclass differences and the growing role of the workers class as the leading force in that process;

About the further development of relations among nationalities and strengthening fraternal friendship among all peoples of our multinational motherland;

About the blossoming and mutual enriching of national cultures, and shaping a culture of the integrated Soviet people as a new social and international community;

And about the further development of the Soviet political system.

Those conclusions have enriched the treasury of Marxist-Leninist teaching, and have provided our party and people with a deeper understanding of regularities in constructing a communist society. In connection with that I would like to CALL ATTENTION TO THE EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THESIS SUBSTANTIATED BY COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV TO THE EFFECT THAT THE FORMATION OF THE CLASSLESS STRUCTURE OF A SOCIETY TAKES PLACE PRIMARILY AND FOR THE MOST PART IN THE HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK OF MATURE SOCIALISM.

It is only natural that the processes of our social development are not spontaneous. They are guided by the multiform activity of the Communist Party and Soviet state, and come into effect under the ever increasing impact of the socioeconomic policy drawn up and pursued by the latter.

In his speech Comrade L.I. Brezhnev very clearly indicated the practical ways to accomplish new tasks for sociopolitical and spiritual development, and basic guidelines for the activity of party organizations, state and other organs in that field.

Congress instructions concerning demographic policy are of particular importance. In particular, it is known that the birth rate in the republic has recently declined. Provisions have been made to take, in the new 5-year period, IMPORTANT MEASURES TO INCREASE SOLICITUDE FOR FAMILIES, NEWLY MARRIED COUPLES AND PRIMARILY FOR WOMEN, and that will make it possible to more easily combine the duties of the mother with an active participation in production and public life.

Those questions are to be closely examined by the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and are to be reflected in the plans for the 11th 5-year period and in the comprehensive goal-oriented program that is now being developed under the code name "Labor."

It is also essential for the Ukrainian Gosplan, the Ukrainian State Committee for Labor, along with the ministries and departments concerned to submit proposals about the broader engagement in labor activity of pensioners who are able and willing to work, particularly in the sphere of services. In the republic there are at present 10.6 million pensioners, and only 2.5 million of them have been engaged in the national economy. Much attention is to be paid to IMPROVING WORKING CONDITIONS IN PRODUCTION where a man spends almost one-third of his life. In that respect, it is highly important to carry out measures planned to eliminate unskilled manual and hard physical work that constitutes, as the 26th CPSU Congress emphasized, not only an economic, but also an earnest social problem.

While providing conditions for creative and highly productive work, it is important to exert even more vigorous efforts to cultivate a conscious discipline and the deep awareness of civic duty among people and at the same time to close up all the loopholes for loafers and dodgers, profiteers and extortionists, for all those who shirk socially useful work, encroach on socialist property, try to work as little as possible and snatch as much as possible from the state. Naturally enough, the leading role in that regard belongs to labor collectives. But party organizations and soviet organs are obligated to organize and guide that work. People's control organs should work more energetically and actively. It is also essential to significantly invigorate the activity of the organs of justice, the court, the prosecutor's office, the militia and our numerous public; briefly, all who protect socialist legality, law and order, and who protect the rights and interests of the Soviet people.

THE CONGRESS HIGHLY EVALUATED THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE PARTY AND ITS CENTRAL COMMITTEE IN RECENT YEARS TO IMPROVE THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF SOCIETY AND DEVELOP SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY, WHICH HAS BEEN REFLECTED IN THE NEW USSR CONSTITUTION. Proceeding from the congress decisions and from the tasks set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers, the local soviets of people's deputies, their executive organs, the Ukrainian Trade Unions Council, trade union councils and committees and Komsomol organs are expected to draw up and implement concrete measures to further improve their activity.

The congress highly evaluated the work of state security organs, our glorious chekists, who vigilantly watch the plotting of imperialist intelligence services and resolutely stop the acts of those who have embarked upon the antistate, hostile path and who infringe upon the interests of Soviet society.

With ardent approval, the congress delegates received Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words about the heroic defenders of the fatherland--soldiers of our valiant armed forces who reliably protect the peaceful work of the Soviet people.

To consolidate by all means labor collectives' links with military units and subunits, to show constant solicitude for soldiers and their families, to educate the younger generation on the heroic traditions of the army and navy, and to prepare it for the defense of the fatherland and of the conquests of socialism--those are the most important tasks confronting party, soviet, Komsomol, DOSAAF organizations and sports societies.

THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS CONFIRMED THE FIRMNESS OF THE LENINIST PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY'S NATIONALITY POLICY aimed at the development of and rapprochement among all nations and nationalities of our country, at increasing the material and spiritual potential of every republic and at the maximal utilization of that potential for the harmonious development of the entire country. Unity among Soviet nations and nationalities is stronger than ever today. And that is one of the powerful sources of the unbreakable strength of our great fatherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Our party fought and will resolutely fight manifestations as alien to the nature of socialism as chauvinism or nationalism; it will fight any nationalist dislocations. In connection with that, the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report noted: "We are against trends aimed at the artificial erasing of national peculiarities; but to the same extent, we are against their artificial inflation."

Party committees must continue to handle with care all issues arising in the sphere of nationality relations, and intensify work to educate the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, in the feeling of belonging to the integrated Soviet motherland.

The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report emphasized the importance of the participation of working people from all republics in accomplishing major, general-state tasks. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers is working out concrete proposals on the participation of our republic's organizations and labor collectives in that important action.

THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS HIGHLY EVALUATED THE ACTIVITY OF CULTURAL, LITERARY AND ART WORKERS, AND THEIR PART IN ENRICHING THE SPIRITUAL LIFE OF SOCIETY. IT CONFIRMED OUR PARTY'S LOYALTY TO THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LENINIST POLICY IN THE SPHERE OF CULTURE. Congresses of our republic's writers, cinematographers and other creative unions will be held widely soon. We do not have any doubt that our masters of culture will broadly respond to the call of the 26th CPSU Congress to please the motherland with new artistic discoveries.

Comrades, the grandiose program raised by the 26th CPSU Congress for the country's economic and social progress is convincing evidence that the goals of our party's social policy have remained unchanged. To attain those lofty and noble goals we must spare no efforts, and the entire multiform activity of party organizations must be subordinated to that.

LET US IMPROVE ORGANIZATIONAL AND IDEOEDUCATIONAL WORK

Comrades, our entire reality convincingly confirms that IN THE PERIOD OF MATURE SOCIALISM, THE ROLE OF THE PARTY IN THE LIFE OF SOCIETY IS CONSTANTLY INCREASING. The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized the need to strictly observe everywhere the principles of party work; to further intensify party influence in all spheres of economic, cultural and social life; and to comprehensively strengthen the party's links with the masses.

Guided by the congress decisions, we must constantly take care about the purity of party ranks and about reinforcing them with the best, frontranking representatives of the working people, primarily of the workers class. We must proceed from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions to the effect that we must irreconcilable with those who behave in an unworthy manner, who infringe upon the party statutes and the norms of party morality.

Another important task is to improve the methods of party leadership and strictly abide by the Leninist principle of collegiality. An example of that has always been set by the CPSU Central Committee, Politburo and Secretariat, whose activity is remarkable in its purposefulness and good organization, and which has been built on the granite foundation of Marxism-Leninism.

THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS STRESSED THE NEED TO FURTHER INCREASE THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF REPUBLIC, KRAY, OBLAST, CITY AND RAYON PARTY ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY POLICY, and highly evaluated the activity of a number of them, including our republic, which has raised many valuable initiatives. It was stressed that the richer and more varied local experience is, the more fruitful is the activity of the party as a whole. That imposes on us great responsibility for the broad dissemination of positive experience in organizational and political work, and for further improvements in it in order to cope with all tasks set by the congress.

The congress again noted the foremost role of BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS in accomplishing great and multiform tasks for communist construction. Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are obligated to display constant attention to basic party organizations' work, to encourage initiative and constantly help them make full use of the rights provided under the CPSU statutes, and primarily the right to control administrative activity.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee is taking concrete steps to raise the efficiency of basic party organizations and increase their influence on the accomplishment of economic, political and educational tasks; on improving working and living conditions; and on the selection and distribution of cadres.

The congress instructions concerning CADRE POLICY are highly important for our practical work. The congress positively evaluated the steps taken in the period under review to improve the qualitative composition and distribution of leading cadres, and to vigorously appoint national economic specialists to party jobs.

The education of cadres, the increased level of leadership and the accomplishment of all tasks for economic and cultural construction are inseparably linked with intensifying control over implementation, and with improving the style of our entire work.

All those questions were, one might say, in the center of the accountability and election meetings and conferences. They were also examined in detail at the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress. In the accountability and election campaign, communists made many sensible critical remarks and specific proposals. That once again reflected the vivid concern of the communists of the republic and country about the party and country's affairs, their deep interest in making our work vivid, creative, purposeful and free of stereotype; and interest in successes and advances in all fields.

The compliance with all the valuable ideas and proposals made by communists will undoubtedly help further invigorate our entire internal party work and develop criticism and self-criticism--that tested method in the education of cadres and in eliminating shortcomings.

As is known, the strength of party leadership lies in its LIVE AND CONSTANT LINK WITH THE MASSES, IN AN ATTENTIVE AND SENSITIVE ATTITUDE TO THE LATTERS' NEEDS. The working people's letters and proposals are an important means in that link. In most cases they are permeated with solicitude for improving matters, for eliminating the manifestations of bureaucratism or using an official position for one's own ends, and other deviations from our party rules and Soviet laws. That obligates party committees to constantly improve work on letters and oral statements made by the citizens. Naturally, we have in mind signed and honest letters.

As far as anonymous slanders are concerned, the party's position with regard to them is unequivocal: That is a foul phenomenon and we must get rid of it. We will treat with full severity those who slander honest people, who try to defame leading cadres, and who, as they say, from "around the corner" square accounts with persons honestly carrying out their duties. On the other hand, we will be uncompromising with those who stifle criticism and provide no conditions for freely voicing businesslike remarks and opinions.

Attention also must be paid everywhere to publicity in the work of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and to broadly informing the working people about these organizations' activity. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, along with obkoms, must think over implementing additional measures to improve party information.

Comrades, on the basis of the changed conditions under which Soviet people live and the party acts, as well as the present ideological antagonism in the international arena, the 26th CPSU Congress closely examined the state of IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATIONAL WORK. The congress raised the task of reforming many spheres and sectors of this work. The crux of the matter is as follows: 1) to make the entire educational work more topical and ideologically better defined--our propaganda and agitation must not avoid acute subjects, must not be afraid to tackle the so-called difficult questions and must in a timely, resolute and substantiated manner rebuff slanders against socialism by our adversaries--and 2) that the forms of ideological work must more fully meet the present interests and needs of the Soviet people, and must take into account the increased level of their knowledge, erudition, information and culture.

That reform must primarily affect the activity of mass media, which are expected not only to present the facts in a true and efficient way, but also to profoundly analyze them and generalize in earnest.

Quite a few obsolete forms also occur in mass political work, and all of us must think carefully about what in that work should be given up, what should be further improved and what new should be adopted.

In the entire ideoeducational work performed by the party, a prominent place belonged and still belongs to party training. On the whole, it has well served the cause of the ideological tempering of communists and nonparty aktivs. But even in that field, formalism and scholasticism still persist occasionally. For that exact reason, the effectiveness of many schools and seminars has thus far been poor. Work among propaganda cadres is the key link to improving the state of affairs in that sector.

Speaking briefly, comrades, we have been confronted with serious, very important and responsible work to improve ideological and political educational work. TO CARRY THE SUBSTANCE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS DECISIONS, AND ALL THESES AND CONCLUSIONS SET FORTH IN COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S REPORT, TO THE COMMUNISTS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE IS AT PRESENT THE IMPORTANT TASK OF ALL ORAL AND PRINTED PROPAGANDA AND ALL MASS MEDIA.

At the instruction of the CPSU Central Committee, on 25 March the republic will hold a political day dedicated to the subject: "Along the Leninist Line of Creation and Peace." Delegates to the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses as well as leading cadres will participate in it. Propaganda groups will be sent to help explain the congress materials locally. CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee members and candidate members, obkom, gorkom and raykom members, and primarily workers of the ideological front will undoubtedly take a very active part in that responsible campaign.

The congress materials must be carefully studied in the network of party and Komsomol political education, in the system of economic training and in educational establishments. Appropriate specifications must also be made in the plans for social research, subordinating them to the accomplishment of tasks set by the congress.

That work is to be organized by the Presidium of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, its department for social sciences, the Ukrainian Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, the Institute of the History of the Party and the Higher Party School under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrades, in connection with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, a great organizational work is to be carried out in the republic. Tasks stemming from the congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report must be discussed at aktiv meetings in oblast, city and rayon party organizations, and in basic party organizations and labor collectives. Provisions have also been made to discuss the results of the congress at a session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, at sessions of the local soviets of people's deputies, at trade union council and committee plenums and at Komsomol committee plenums.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRINCIPLED INSTRUCTIONS OF THE CONGRESS AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO PRACTICAL DEEDS, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, HAVE NOW BEEN PLACED IN THE CENTER OF ALL OUR EFFORTS. And, having discussed the results of the congress, party organizations are expected to outline practical measures to implement the tasks set by it.

At its plenum, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee will examine its organizational and political measures to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses. We consider that identical measures should also be outlined in all party committees and basic organizations. As far as soviet and economic organs, ministries and departments are concerned, they should provide themselves with organizational, engineering and economic measures.

In line with the congress-endorsed "Basic Guidelines," it is necessary to work out a draft plan for the economic and social development of the republic for 1981-85, and the corresponding plans for branches, oblasts, cities and rayons. That work is extremely important. While carrying it out, the republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan, ministries, departments and executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies should take as guidance the principled instructions set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report, and should maximally take into account the proposals made by the working people during the precongress discussion on the draft "Basic Guidelines."

At the end, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said: The 26th CPSU Congress has provided the party and people with a distinct and clear program. The pressing task confronting party organizations is to concentrate the efforts of collectives on successfully fulfilling the party-outlined plans in the name of the further upsurge in the economic and defense potential of our fatherland, in the name of raising the prosperity and culture of our people.

Firm confidence in the creative abilities of our socialist system and in the correctness of the party-outlined policy is the guarantee that the communists and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine, under the tested guidance of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, will do their utmost to successfully implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. COMRADE V.V. SHCHERBITSKIY'S REPORT WAS LISTENED TO WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND WAS REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED WITH APPLAUSE.

In the concluding speech at the republic's party aktiv meeting, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

Comrades, the party aktiv meeting of the republic, the city of Kiev and Kievskaya Oblast has convincingly shown that all of us unanimously and fully approved the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and all the theses, conclusions and tasks set forth by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Central Committee Accountability Report.

Speeches delivered by comrades at our meeting, the known responses, letters by the working people, and mainly the organizational and political work that is now being carried out in labor collectives to implement the congress decisions reflect a deep awareness of the great responsibility burdening party organizations, leading cadres and all our people for implementing the congress-endorsed socioeconomic program for the new 5-year period.

It is highly important that the attention of the aktiv meeting participants was concentrated on accomplishing specific tasks. Such an approach to the matter is in line with the CPSU Central Committee's instructions and with the goal of our meetings. All of us must see to it that such an approach to implementing the congress decisions is always included in all links and at all levels.

A successful start largely determines the results of the entire work, and it is highly important that the 1st year of the new 5-year period be for every collective a year of authentic shock work. A missed quarter may signify a missed year, and a missed year may not be compensated for during the entire 5-year period.

All our organizational and political work is to be concentrated on labor collectives and basic party organizations.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers must once again closely examine the state of affairs in individual national economic branches and oblasts. Obkoms, oblispolkoms and ministries must do the same in individual cities and at individual enterprises and projects at which the state of affairs is already arousing concern, and must take effective steps to remedy the situation. Only under those conditions will we be able to fulfill the plans and significantly increase the republic's part in consolidating the economic potential of our state.

The sense of realism, the feeling of responsibility, the feeling of sound dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, and the feeling of constant desire to do more, better and quicker must never leave us, communists.

We are able and must work exactly that way. To that purpose, all of us must draw conclusions from the results of the 10th 5-year period, must correctly distribute our forces and resources, and must without delay set about concrete practical deeds.

We ask you, esteemed comrades, to set about the work exactly that way, and we wish you good accomplishments and big successes.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD261119 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 1

[TASS Report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks for the RSFSR ministries, departments and soviet and economic organs arising from its decisions and the provisions and instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev advanced in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report were comprehensively discussed at a session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers which took place 19 March.

M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report. The working people of the Russian Federation, the speaker emphasized, like all Soviet people, entirely and fully approve the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party's Leninist course and practical work in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy aimed at strengthening our homeland's economic and defense might, preserving and consolidating peace and improving the Soviet people's life. The working people of the Russian Federation and the entire country welcomed the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress as a major creative contribution to the further development and enrichment of Marxism-Leninism and the theory and practice of communist building.

The unanimous reelection of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--an outstanding politician and state figure and loyal continuer of the cause of Lenin and Great October--as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was greeted everywhere with great enthusiasm.

It was noted at the session that the working people of the Russian Federation, implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress, achieved in the 10th 5-year period further growth in the republic's economic, scientific and technical potential and an increase in the material and cultural level of the people's life. A good basis for a successful start to the 11th 5-Year Plan was thereby laid. In accordance with the congress decisions attention was devoted to the necessity of converting to intensive methods of running the economy, ensuring the stable development of all sectors of the economy, making fuller use of production, scientific and technical potential and saving resources in every way. Stress was placed on the particular importance of upgrading work quality, improving the planning and management of the economy, reinforcing planning and financial discipline, ensuring the smooth operation of all enterprises and organizations and introducing progressive forms and methods of organizing production and labor everywhere.

The session participants devoted great attention to questions of integrated economic and social development. They have particular importance for the Russian Federation. The prospects for many sectors of production and cooperation with foreign countries are closely linked with the development of the new industrial regions in the north and east of the Republic. It is difficult to create stable production collectives in these region's enterprises without resolving the task of building housing, cultural and consumer services projects, good roads and reliable bases for the supply of agricultural products. This is the duty of all ministries and departments and local Soviet organs.

Comprehensive development must be ensured in the inhabited regions, too. This is confirmed by the republic's Non-Chernozem Zone, where problems of production and everyday life are closely interwoven and where the everyday life and modern restructuring of the countryside are now becoming a decisive factor in the successful development of both arable farming and stockraising. No ministry must stand aside from this work.

In the republic's industry there is to be a considerable increase in the volume of industrial output and an improvement in the structure of production and the balance between the development of the extractive and manufacturing sectors. Of fundamental significance is the report's conclusion that the development of heavy industry is an absolute prerequisite for resolving all national economic tasks, both production and social. This applies particularly to its base sectors, first and foremost fuel and energy. A priority task for workers in industry, enterprises and organizations and an object of special concern for party, soviet and economic organs and trade unions is to increase the production and improve the quality of consumer goods.

Questions of the further development of agriculture and the sectors belonging to the republic's agroindustrial complex occupied a considerable place in the discussion of the report. Average annual production of agricultural produce is planned to increase by 12-14 percent in the 11th 5-Year Plan and labor productivity on kolkhozes and sovkhozes is planned to increase by 22-24 percent. Particular significance is attached to the accelerated growth of the production of meat and other livestock products, demand for which is still not being fully satisfied.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers stressed the need for a radical improvement in the state of capital construction, a reduction in the volume of unfinished construction and the time taken to erect construction projects and the priority channeling of capital investments into the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises.

In the light of the congress decisions the session sittings examined in detail urgent problems of the further development of transport, communications, the consumer services sphere and the work of cultural and enlightenment institutions and creative organizations. In the resolution it adopted the RSFSR Council of Ministers, instructed RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers and local ispolkoms to base their activity on and adopt for unswerving execution the decisions of the 26th party congress, the provisions and tasks advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee Report and the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" which were approved by the congress.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that the working people of all sectors of the RSFSR's national economy will make a worthy contribution to the cause of the successful fulfillment of the majestic tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

GAPUROV BRIEFS TURKMEN CP PLENUM ON CONGRESS

LD251631 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Mar 81 p 1

[Unattributed "information report on Turkmen CP Central Committee plenum"]

[Text] A Turkmen CP Central Committee plenum was held 17 March. M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, provided information on the Turkmen CP Central Committee's plan of comprehensive measures to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Turkmen CP Congress. The plenum adopted a relevant resolution on the question under examination. CPSU Central Committee instructor Yu.A. Kaykov took part in the work of the plenum.

KAZAKH SUPREME COURT PLENUM REPORTS FARM THEFTS

LD261637 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 3

[KAZTAG Report: "Kazakh SSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A Kazakh SSR Supreme Court Plenum held under the chairmanship of Kye. Mynbayer heard a report by A.A. Rekin, member of the Kazakh Supreme Court, on court procedure in cases of theft and embezzlement of socialist property on the republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes. It was noted that courts in the main examine cases of this category correctly. At the same time shortcomings have still not been eliminated. The plenum required the republic courts in every case to carefully elucidate the causes and conditions behind embezzlements cases, establish who are the guilty officials and determine their responsibility. Oblast courts must periodically review the procedure for examining cases in this category and take measures to eliminate shortcomings. The plenum submitted amendments and additions to the Kazakh Supreme Soviet 20 June 1974 Plenum resolution "On Court Procedure in Cases of Theft and Embezzlement of Socialist Property on the Republic's Sovkhozes and Kolkhozes."

After hearing a report by N.T. Varnavskiy, member of the Kazakh Supreme Court, on the procedure for the courts' application of legislation and fulfillment of USSR Supreme Court plenum resolutions, the plenum called for guaranteed strict observance of the fundaments of legislation and of the system of probation and enforced work orders for the guilty parties. It is proposed that the republic Supreme Court Collegium on Criminal Cases and the oblast and Alma-Ata city courts regularly study the procedure for application of the appropriate clauses of the criminal code. Taking part in the plenum's work were B.D. Dzhusupov, Kazakh justice minister; U.S. Seitov, republic prosecutor; and executives of the Kazakh MVD.

BREZHEV CONGRATULATES GES CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

LD231447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 1

[Brezhnev greetings message to builders of the Kurpsayskaya GES]

[Text] To the construction workers, installation workers, planners, machine builders and all participants in the equipping of the Kirgiz SSR's Kurpsayskaya GES.

Dear comrades:

Accept my heartfelt congratulations in connection with the remarkable labor victory gained by you during the days of the 26th CPSU Congress' work--the commissioning ahead of schedule of the first 200,000-kilowatt hydroelectric unit at the Kurpsayskaya GES.

Worthy of a high evaluation is the high-speed method of the construction of the GES, a method developed by you and put into practice, which has made it possible to reduce considerably the time and cost of equipping the GES and to increase substantially the efficiency of capital investment.

The successes achieved are the result of close collaboration and creative cooperation by the collectives of construction, installation and planning organizations and machine builders in the joint search for ways and reserves for an accelerated and most economical accumulation of energy capacities, of mass socialist competition, directed skillfully by the Kirgiz republican party organization, of the working class' high labor enthusiasm and devotion to the party cause. This is a further convincing example of the indestructible friendship of the Soviet Union's peoples.

I express confidence that the experience of the high-speed method of construction of the Kurpsayskaya GES will be disseminated at other construction projects and that its further use will be a weighty contribution to fulfilling the program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress for developing the power industry and the electrification of the country.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health and happiness and new labor successes for the good of our great motherland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

PRAVDA URGES GOSPLAN CONTROL OF IRON ORE FIELD

LD261527 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 March publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word report by special correspondents V. Sevastyanov and N. Utkin, datelined Kursk, Belgorod and Moscow, headlined "Magnetic Attraction--Part 1: Meeting the Iron Land." The report describes a visit to the Kursk magnetic anomaly and discusses work on its development, recounting meetings with workers and officials there. The report goes on to note the failure to make full use of byproduct raw materials in the area, such as gravel, sand and chalk, stating that "from the earliest days of the development of the magnetic anomaly, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy steered its ship along a narrow departmental route." The authors note some of the area's potentials in this sphere and the demand which exists for the raw materials produced during iron ore mining, and assert that "there is as yet no master in the Kursk magnetic anomaly who can exercise a firm line on the comprehensive utilization of raw materials." They suggest that "the USSR Gosplan should take on this role, since it could unite all the interested ministries to form a single force."

BRIEFS

VLADIVOSTOK INDUSTRIAL PRCDUCTION--The 5th session of the 17th convocation of the city soviet was held in Vladivostok today. At the meeting Comrade Sharin, first secretary of the Vladivostok Gorkom and delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, delivered a speech in which he stated that the volume of industrial production in the city should increase almost 30 percent during the current 5-year plan, while Vladivostok construction workers will build 285,000 square meters of housing, two schools and a number of other projects. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Mar 81 SK]

VANINO PORT PROGRESS--According to the manager of the Vanino Port, (Valeriy Lvovich Bykov), work on the construction of the second stage of the Vanino-Kholmsk ferry crossing is progressing very well. The seventh ferry, which is currently under construction, will be launched sometime in 1981 and will allow goods to be delivered to Sakhalinskaya Oblast without delays. In connection with the completion of the Baykal-Amur Railway line, Vanino Port will be further developed to handle goods and cargo from the developing districts around the line. For example, coal is one commodity which will be handled at the port--for export and for transhipment to various parts of the country. Construction of a container terminal will begin in 1983. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0815 GMT 10 Mar 81 SK]

NAKHODKA CANNERY CONSTRUCTION--The cannery at present under construction in Nakhodka is one of the largest of its type in the country. According to the chief engineer of one of the construction teams of the Dalmorgidrostroy Trust, so far this year work on the site has gone smoothly. Some R3 million in capital investment have been allocated for the project this year, and it is hoped that the first and second stories of the cannery will be completed by August of this year. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Mar 81 SK]

FAR EASTERN RAILWAY DEVELOPMENTS--According to the manager of the Far Eastern Railway, (Ayroz Leonidovich Lesevich), the tasks set for railway workers in the 11th 5-Year Plan are so grandiose that every day is precious in order to fulfill them. The CPSU Congress materials stress the importance of developing economic areas in Siberia and the Far East. The total volume of freight turnover for the Far Eastern Railway should increase 19 percent in this 5-year plan. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0815 GMT 17 Mar 81 SK]

PRIMORSKIY POWER TRANMISSION LINE--The commissar of the kray headquarters for the construction of the LEP-500 reports that the power line has reached Lesozavodsk city and at present construction and assembly work is underway on the 135-km section near the city. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 18 Mar 81 SK]

SAKHALINSKAYA OBLAST COAL MINING--An article in the 11 March issue of SOVETSKIY SAKHLIN reveals that the Sakhalinugol association overfulfilled its 2-month plan for coal mining, with a total of 110,800 tons of coal above plan mined. However, not all teams of the association worked well during this period, and six mines did not cope with the plan. Moreover, 23 coal mining areas out of the total of 39 did not fulfill their plans, and not one team at the (Selnovskaya), Boshnyakovo and Gornozavodskaya mines achieved the planned results. [Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Domestic Service in Russian 2040 GMT 11 Mar 81 SK]

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 23-26 MARCH

LD270500 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 23-26 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

23 March

Southern farms of Rostovskaya Oblast today made test runs into the fields in preparation for the spring fieldwork. The oblast plans to harvest at least 8.5-9 million tons of grain. (0830 GMT)

The Tashkent correspondent reports that this year Uzbekistan is to harvest 5.9 million tons of cotton and 2.5 million tons of grain crops. In Surkhandarinskaya Oblast, dozens of crews are already out in the fields sowing corn. Last year, an average of 70 quintels per hectare of this crop was obtained in the republic. (0905 GMT)

In Stavropolskiy Kray 100,000 hectares have been sown for early grain crops and fodder crops. Selective sowing is being carried out because of the changeable weather. But the top-dressing of winter crops is proceeding without any problems, with half of the total area sown to winter crops already having been topdressed with nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers. The gross grain harvest has to be brought up to 5 million this year in Stavropolskiy Kray. (1100 GMT)

More than 60,000 hectares have already been sown to spring crops in Tadzhikistan. This is almost double the amount sown at the same time last year. Sowing began in the high Pamir mountain area today. Alfalfa, 1-year grasses, early vegetables and tobacco are being sown in Kalai-Khumbsriy and Vanchskiy Rayons. (1200 GMT)

25 March

Sowing of early spring crops is underway in southern areas of Belorussia. Sowing is now in progress in 12 union republics. Spring fieldwork has begun in Kaliningradskaya Oblast. Early sowing here increases chances of a good harvest. The weather has become warmer after the rain in the Kuban and sowing has started again. Already 110,000 hectares are occupied with early grain crops. Beets are being sown in Kirgizia. Farmers have pledged to supply 1 million tons of raw mateial to sugar makers. (0100 GMT)

Hundreds of sowing machines are in the fields of the Kuban, where the weather is sunny and warm. Soon the farmers are to sow sugar beet, corn and sunflower, which will cover nearly 2 million hectares. (0700 GMT)

An oblast agronomy conference has been held at Blagoveshchensk. Amorskaya Oblast, which is the main agricultural region in the Far East, is to sell the state over 700,000 tons of grain crops and soya this year. (2004 GMT)

26 March

The spring fieldwork is in full swing in southern areas of the country. The last sowing units today left the cornfields of Mamanganskaya Oblast, Uzbekistan, 2 weeks earlier than last year. The republic's plan this year is 1.5 million tons of corn grain, a record. Tadzhikistan's farms have started mass sowing of corn. Areas sown with this crop are much larger this year, thus enabling fodder stocks to be improved. (0700 GMT)

Mass sowing of grain crops has begun in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan. The spring grain area in the oblast will be 350,000 hectares. It has been decided to sow it in only 100 working hours. Sowing of cotton has begun in Turkmenia. Over 500,000 hectares of irrigated land has been made ready for planting. Ukrainian potato growers have completed machinery preparations. A yield of 142 quintels per hectare is planned. (1900 GMT)

WARMER WEATHER PROMOTES CROP DEVELOPMENT

LD261443 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Mar 81 p 3

[Report by agrometeorologist Ye. Zverintseva under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Service Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] There has been an appreciable rise in temperature over the greater part of the USSR's European territory. In Moldavia, in western and southwestern regions of the Ukraine and in the North Caucasus the average air temperature rose above zero at near-normal times and in the North Caucasus 7-10 days earlier than usual. The maximum air temperature on the Crimea's Black Sea coast and in the south of Krasnodarskiy Kray fluctuated between 9-15 and 18-24 degrees.

In the south Ukraine, Moldavia and the North Caucasus winter grain crops were growing almost throughout the 10-day period [presumably through 20 March] At the end of the period vegetation resumed in winter grain crops in the south of Rostovskaya Oblast and in places in central and western Ukrainian oblasts. In the North Caucasus and the Crimea early-sown winter wheat started stem extension in places. The crops have a good supply of moisture. Grasses have turned green in a number of Ukrainian oblasts. The state of alfalfa is good, and in some places it has reached a height of 10 cm.

In southern and southwestern parts of the USSR's European territory vegetation has resumed in fruit crops. In Moldavia, the south Ukraine, Krasnodarskiy Kray and the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus peach, apricot, apple, pear and plum trees and berry bushes are in full bud.

It was warm in the Transcaucasian republics, and by day the air was heated to 20-28 degrees. Alfalfa has grown to 20 cm, and in places the plants are already forming side shoots. The buds on fruit crops are opening and leaves developing, and in some places flower clusters have formed on pear and early plum trees. Apricot trees are blossoming in southern valleys.

In the middle of the 10-day period a temperature drop was observed in the majority of farming regions in West Siberia and in Kazakhstan. There was little precipitation in the majority of regions. It was unusually warm in East Siberia, with the average air temperature for the 10-day period exceeding the norm by 3-7 degrees. There was a temperature drop in the second half of the period, with 28 and in places 32 degrees of frost in northern regions. There was insignificant or no precipitation. The depth of snow cover varies between 1-10 and 30 cm. There was a rise in tempeature in the Far East. Considerable precipitation fell only in Primorskiy Kray and the south of Khabarovskiy Kray.

Warm weather continued in the Central Asian republics, with the average air temperature for the 10-day period 2-6 degrees higher than normal. The temperature dropped in the second half of the period. There was precipitation everywhere, in places totaling 70-90 mm. Alfalfa shoots have appeared on this year's sowings. There was active development of fruit crops. The state of the plants is good or excellent, and they are developing 1-3 weeks ahead of the usual times. The first leaves have appeared on apple, cherry, apricot, peach, mulberry and plum trees. In places in the south of Uzbekistan and Turkmenia flower clusters have formed on apple trees, and peach, apricot and early plum trees are blossoming. Buds on vines have opened in some places.

EDITORIAL REVIEWS TASKS OF STOCKRAISING SECTOR

LD270823 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Shock Front"]

[Text] Concern for the people's welfare and the improvement of their living standards have always been and remain the main avenue of the domestic policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. The party focuses the people's attention on the solution of the most urgent, vitally important problems. And it is now directing the rural workers toward the speediest increase of production of the types of output whose shortage is causing particularly tangible supply interruptions. "The entire course of the development of the country's economy and the steady improvement of the people's material living standards," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev says, "now make paramount the increasingly rapid boosting of stockraising."

The kolkhoz and sovkhoz farm unit workers must scale lofty heights. In the current 5-year period average annual meat production must be increased to 17-17.5 million tons (carcass weight). That means that it is essential to add a further 3 million tons of meat to the level reached and to raise meat production to 18.2 million tons in 1985.

To attain this boost for the meat sectors it is essential primarily to introduce extensively and universally the intensive raising and fattening of livestock and to obtain animals weighing 400-450 kg as rapidly as possible. It is no secret that many farms are achieving an increase in the livestock delivery weight not by intensifying the fattening period but by extending it. This practice leads to great excess expenditure of fodder and labor, reduces the output yield per square meter of production area and reduces the efficiency of meat production. It is known from animal science practice that for livestock fattening to be effective it is necessary to obtain a daily weight gain of at least 800 grams. The livestock raisers of Estonia, Kirgizia, Armenia, the Komi ASSR, Leningradskaya, Vologodskaya, Moskovskaya, Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya, Rostovskaya and a number of other oblasts of the RSFSR are organizing the livestock's intensive fattening skillfully. Weight gains for livestock undergoing fattening are low on the farms of Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, and the Kalmytskaya and Tuvinskaya ASSRs, and Lipetskaya and Chittinskaya oblasts in the RSFSR.

With a view to increasing the production of beef--a food in great demand among the population--"The Basic Guidelines" provide for the implementation of measures to expand meat stockraising. The effectiveness of this path is borne out by the experience of the leading rayons of Kazakhstan, which rapidly increased cattle delivery weight to 500 kg and more. Specialized meat stockraising is being confidently developed in a number of oblasts of the Ukraine, where two pedigree herds of meat cattle have already been raised. The experience of leading farms like the Peremoga Komunizmu Kolkhoz, Lokhvitskiy Rayon, Poltavskaya Oblast, for instance, shows that it is advantageous to develop specialized meat stockraising in zones of intensive arable farming and zones where the land is heavily cultivated. Substantial measures to expand this sector are also being undertaken in Belorussia.

Rapidly building of meat production makes it possible to develop rapidly productive sectors like hog raising and poultry raising for meat, primarily broiler poultry raising. These sectors are easy to industrialize, labor productivity increases sharply and feed expenditure per unit of output drops at hog raising complexes and poultry farms. At the same time, one more important source for supplementing meat resources must not be forgotten--the production of pork and poultry meat on the units of nonspecialized farms. The experience of Latvia, which last year alone increased the sale of hogs by 23 percent, shows how great the opportunities are here. Average annual milk production in the current 5-year period is to be increased to 97-99 million tons, as against 92.6 million tons in the previous 5-year plan.

For this it is primarily needed to increase the yield of cows' milk in the very near future to 3,000 kg of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to 4,000-5,000 kg a year in regions with a developed dairy industry. It is precisely this path--the path of intensification--which makes it possible to increase milk production while at the same time reducing labor and feed expenditure per quintal of produce and increasing the return on capital investments in the sector. High yields are achieved every year by many farms in Estonia (throughout the republic as a whole last year 3,579 kg of milk were obtained per cow), Moldavia and Lithuania and the Karelskaya ASSR (3,412 kg), and Leningradskaya, Moskovskaya, Murmanskaya and a number of other RSFSR oblasts. Extremely low yields--1,700 kg and less per cow--are obtained on the farms of Georgia and Ivanovskaya and Kalininskaya Oblasts.

The main reason is the poor fodder base, the discrepancy between the cattle population and the forage stocks being created, and poor forage quality. The fundamental improvement of fodder production has become an urgent task. On every kolkhoz and sovkhoz a specialized sector must be imparted to fodder production, and matters must be organized so as to supply the farm fully with its own full-value fodder. Right now, in these spring days, it is essential to launch work everywhere to increase fodder production sharply--to specify the structure of sown areas, create specialized fodder producing teams and links, repair equipment, prepare seeds, lay in fertilizers, in brief, to do everything to increase forage production considerably this year. The party and soviet organs must place this very important sector under strict daily control.

The rapid development of stockraising is not a matter for kolkhoz and sovkhoz farm unit workers alone. The attention of party organizations, ministries and departments, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and rural workers must be focused on the solution of this task, and everything must be done to turn stockraising into a modern, highly efficient sector. "The CPSU Central Committee," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his report at the 26th party congress, "appeals to the republic, kray and oblast party organizations, to the rayon party organizations and to all rural workers; today stockraising is the shock front in the countryside."

OPERATIONS STAFF REVIEWS MACHINE SUPPLIES TO FARMS

LD261445 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 1

[Yu. Grachev report: "Monitoring Orders for the Countryside; From the All-Union Operations Staff Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the all-union operations staff for the material and technical supply of agriculture has been held. Its participants considered questions connected with completing the preparation of agricultural equipment for the spring fieldwork. It was noted that in the country as a whole the repair of the machine and tractor pool is proceeding at increasing preferential rates compared with last year. However, there are a considerable number of farms where the preparation of equipment is being delayed because of a whole series of factors. One of these is the shortage of spare parts.

A number of industrial enterprises, including the Volgograd tractor parts plant, the Kharkov tractor engine plant, the Pavlador and Chelyabinsk tractor plants and other plants, are failing to cope with orders from the countryside. As the staff session noted, the situation with regard to the preparation of equipment in the countryside is further complicated by the fact that certain plants of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are dispatching spare parts extremely unevenly and are often forcing agricultural organizations to conclude contracts for the delivery of spare parts predominantly in the third and fourth quarters.

The situation with regard to the production of spare parts for motor vehicles is somewhat better. The 2-month plan for their production was fulfilled by 100.5 percent.

However, certain Ministry of the Automotive Industry plants have allowed a considerable lag to occur in deliveries of spare parts according to the products list. Yaroslavl's Avtodizel production association has been responsible for a shortfall in deliveries to farms of 26,700 sets of piston rings, 3,300 pushrods and 2,700 engine cylinder heads. The lagging enterprises include Michurinski's Motofdetal production association, the Sinelnikovo spring plant and the Avtouaz production association.

The preparation of fodder harvesting equipment on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture associations is being delayed because of the laggardness of a number of enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production in supplying the requisite parts. Thus the Lyuberetskiy production association for the production of hay procurement machines has not fulfilled the plan for deliveries to the countryside of mower spare parts. The agricultural machinery plant named for Frunze, the Aktyubinskselmash plant and others have also allowed lags to occur.

The session participants also considered other questions connected with supplying the requisite material and technical facilities for the spring fieldwork.

Executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR People's Control Committee and USSR Gossnab and representatives of ministries and departments took part in the staff's work.

RASHIDDV ATTENDS SEMINAR ON OPENING DESERT LANDS

LD270817 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Mar 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Sowing With Progressive Technology"]

[Text] A seminar held yesterday on Kaganskiy Rayon's No 1 sovkhoz, which is opening up the desert lands in the Karaul-Bazar Massif, was devoted to progressive methods of sowing cotton, corn and other agricultural crops. Its participants--raykom first secretaries, rayispolkom chairmen, farm leaders and agricultural specialists of Bukharskaya Oblast--familiarized themselves with the highly efficient method of precision sowing of seed. Questions connected with the rational use of equipment in the course of sowing and interrow cultivation were also examined.

Participating in the seminar were Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee; K.N. Belyak, USSR minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production; and leaders of the republic's ministries and departments.

AGRONOMIST URGES INCREASED FODDER GRAIN PRODUCTION

LD252216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2340 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Summary] Sidorenko, chief agronomist of the Main Administration of Grain Crops of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, in an interview, tells of the measures to be taken to increase the fodder crops harvest. In the past 10 years the area under barley and oats has increased by 50 percent and now comprises about 35 percent of the total grain crops area. This increase has been achieved by reducing sowings of less productive crops of spring wheat and annual grasses on arable land. In the past 10 years the total production of spring barley and oats has doubled and the proportion of them in the total harvest has increased from 30 to 45 percent.

"However, despite the measures that have been taken there is still a shortage of fodder crops. Moreover, in many oblasts, unfortunately, the value of barley and oats is underestimated. It is quite unacceptable that, in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, spring wheat is grown on 1.5 million hectares.

"There can be no good reason for large areas being given over to this in Orlovskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts, in the Mordovskaya and Chuvashskaya ASSRs, for here, and in a number of other zones, spring wheat produces a yield 2, 5 and, in some years, even more quintals of grain crops per hectare less than barley and oats."

Measures are being taken to increase yields which at present vary greatly between farms. Many farms in Belorussia and the Baltic area have an annual forage grain yield of 35-40 quintals per hectare. "Over a period of several years, there has been practically no increase in yields on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Kostramskaya, Orlovskaya and Pskovskaya Oblasts; and in Novgorodskaya, Kaliningradskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts it was lower than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan"; this is due to bad farming practices.

There are reserves for increasing forage grain production in Siberia and Kazakhstan, especially on farms with advanced animal husbandry and on alkaline soils.

MINSKIY OBKOM CRITICIZED OVER FOOD EFFORT

LD261445 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 17 March carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article entitled "A Slave to Agreements" by SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA special correspondent N. Dym criticizing Minskiy Obkom for failing to promote with sufficient vigor the creation of subsidiary farms at industrial enterprises in the oblast. The article cites several specific instances of protracted negotiations to secure necessary agreements from the various parties involved, including kolkhoz and sovkhoz, raykom, rayispolkom, obispolkom agricultural administration and the Belorussian Ministry of Agriculture and states that "Minskaya Oblast has done little as yet" to implement the obkom's 1979 resolution "On the Subsidiary Farms of Enterprises, Organizations and Establishments," which was designed to help provide a further source of food.

BRIEFS

SAKHALIN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY--A powerful self-propelled, Soviet-made combine, the (KSK-100), will be tested in preparing fodder this season. It is capable of mowing, shreading and loading green grass meal. Machine operators at the Komsomolets Sovkhoz are now testing this machine in the fields. Our correspondent was told by the oblast Selkhoztekhnika Association that farm workers on Sakhalin Island and the Kuril Islands will receive almost R6 million worth of agricultural machinery this year. [Text] [Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Domestic Service in Russian 2040 GMT 25 Mar 81 SK]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SALYUT-6 MANNED MISSION

Experiments Conducted

LD261312 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Mission Control Centre, 26 Mar, TASS--The international crew continues its work aboard the Soviet space research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-T-4--Soyuz-39. Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Jugderdemidiyn Gurragcha are carrying out joint Soviet-Mongolian experiments. Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh are helping them by ensuring the necessary orientation of the complex in space, servicing the on-board systems and scientific instrumentation.

Today's program includes medical and biological experiments, as well as geophysical, physical and technological studies. In the framework of the study of human organism's adaptation to weightlessness they have carried out experiments Biorits, Rabotosposobnost, and Neptun. The purpose of the Neptun experiment is to study the changes in the acuity and depth of eyesight of the cosmonauts during the flight.

Using the Spektr-15 spectrophotometer designed by Bulgarian specialists, and the station's photographic equipment, the international crew today carried out experiments Horizont-Zarya and Illuminator. The first experiment serves to determine the errors of photography caused by the atmosphere of the earth and to define its optical characteristics. In the framework of the second experiment the crew is assessing the quantitative changes in the optical characteristics of the station's windows caused by a prolonged exposure to outer space conditions.

The cosmonauts also staged a number of physical and technological experiments using a visual-polarizing analyser designed by Soviet and Mongolian specialists. The results of the experiments are expected to raise the efficiency of the methods of studying the earth's natural resources from outer space.

Tonight during the two television communication sessions the crew will take part in the press conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents.

According to the telemetric data and crew reports the flight of the orbital research complex proceeds normally. All cosmonauts feel well.

Brezhnev, Tsedenbal Greetings

LD261643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 81 p 1

[Text of Brezhnev, Tsedenbal greetings to the Soyuz T-4, Soyuz-39 Cosmonauts]

[Text] To the international crew of the Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4--Soyuz-39 orbital research complex, Cosmonauts Kovalenko, Savinykh, Dzhanibekov and Gurragcha.

Dear comrades:

We cordially greet the Soviet-Mongolian crew of the orbital research complex and congratulate you on the successful commencement of work.

You have received the relay baton of the space expeditions conducted by countries of the socialist community in accordance with the long-term Intercosmos program. Your joint flight again convincingly confirms the great force of socialist internationalism, the big accomplishments of the fraternal peoples in the development of space in the interests of peace, for the good of the whole of mankind.

The Soviet-Mongolian expedition left for outer space shortly before the 20th anniversary of the legendary flight of Yuriy Gagrin. Recalling this, it can be said with satisfaction that the road paved by the labor and courage of Soviet people has now become a broad cosmic thoroughfare.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and Mongolia are experiencing these days a special political and labor enthusiasm due to the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and preparations for the 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Congress and the 60th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution. Millions of people in our countries are regarding your space flight, dear friends, as a vivid event that will go down for ever in the annals of the development and strengthening of Soviet-Mongolian friendship.

We are confident, comrades, that you will fulfill with honor the honorable and responsible assignment and work fruitfully on the peaceful cosmic orbit.

We warmly wish you, dear comrades, a successful fulfillment of the flight program and safe return to earth.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, Yu. Tsedenbal